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Illustrated Co-operative

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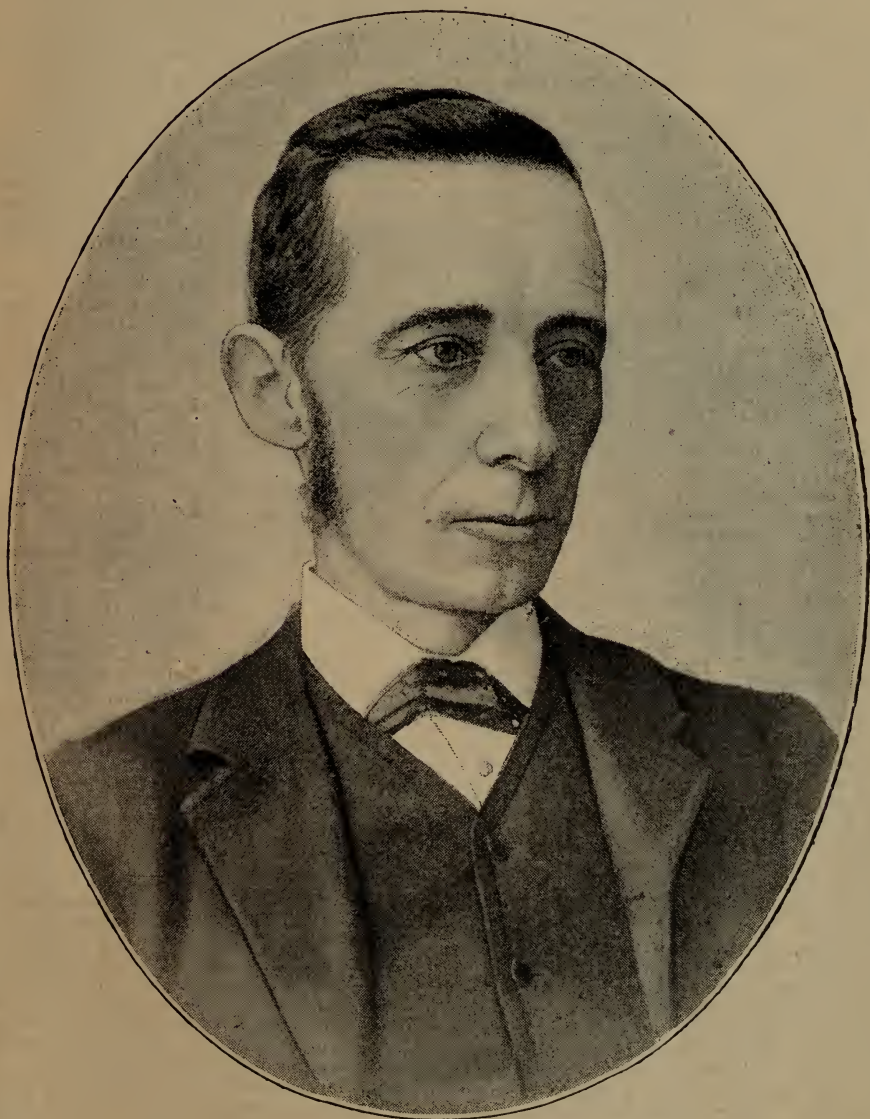
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With the Compiler's Compliments



MR. A. H. D. ACLAND, M.P.,

PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST DAY, LINCOLN CONGRESS.

See page 6.]

[From a photograph by Messrs. Fradde and Young, Regent Street, London.]

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819; mar. Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.

CHILDREN.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; mar. Jan. 25, 1858, to the Prince Imperial of Germany, afterwards Frederick III., deceased. Issue living—Two sons and four daughters.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; mar. March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, b. Dec. 1, 1844. Issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, b. Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, b. June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, b. Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, b. April 6, 1871, d. April 7, 1871.

Alice Maud Mary, b. Ap. 25, 1843; mar. July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue living—Four daughters and one son.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, b. Aug. 6, 1844; mar. Jan. 23, 1874, to Prncs. Marie of Russia. Issue living—One son and four daughters.

Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846; mar. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Issue living—Two sons and two dghtrs.

Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18, 1848; mar. March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; mar. Louise Margaret of Prussia, Mar. 13, 1879. Issue living—Two daughters and one son.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; mar. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont; died at Cannes, Mar. 28, 1884. Issue—One daughter and one son.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; mar. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Issue—Three sons and one dughtr.

INCOMES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty the Queen.....	£560,203
Prince and Princess of Wales	116,761
Prince Alfred	27,755
Prince Arthur	29,000
Princess Royal.....	8,040
Princess Helena	6,000
Princess Louise	6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenburg). ..	6,000
Duchess of Albany.....	5,000

THE MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister } Marquis of Salisbury.
 Foreign Secretary }
 Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury.
 First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.
 Lord Pres. of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.
 Chanc. of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen.
 Home Secretary—Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, q.c.
 Colonial Secretary—Lord Knutsford.
 Secretary for War—Hon. E. Stanhope.
 Secretary for India—Viscount Cross.
 Secretary for Scotland—Marquis of Lothian.

First Lord of Admiralty—
 Lord G. Hamilton.
 Lord Chan. of Ireland—Rt.
 Hon. Lord Ashbourne.
 Chief Sec. for Ireland—

Pres. Board of Agriculture—
 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin.
 Chanc. Duchy Lancaster—
 Rt. Hon. Duke of Rutland.
 Pres. Board of Trade—Rt.
 Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
 Pres. Local Govt. Board—
 Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie.
 Lord of the Privy Seal—
 Earl Cadogan.

Lord-Lieut. of Ireland—
 Earl Zetland.
 Postmaster-General — Sir
 James Fergusson.
 Chief Com. of Works—Rt.
 Hon. David R. Plunket.
 Attorney-General—Rt. Hn.
 Sir R. Webster, q.c.
 Solicitor-General—Sir Ed.
 Clarke, q.c.
 Vice-Pres. of Council—Rt.
 Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke.
 Financial Sec. to Treas.—
 W. L. Jackson, Esq.
 Political Sec. to Treasury—
 A. Akers-Douglas, Esq.
 Junior Lords of Treasury—
 Hon. S. Herbert, Col. W.
 Walrond, Sir H. Maxwell.

Lord-Advocate Scotland—J. P. Robertson, Esq.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland—Graham Murray, Esq.
 Attorney-Gen. for Ireland—Peter O'Brien, q.c.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland—D. H. Madden, Esq.
 Judge-Advocate General—Sir W. T. Marriott, q.c.
 Under Sec. Home Dep.—C. B. Stuart-Wortley Esq
 Under Sec. Foreign Affairs—Rt. Hon. Jas. Lowther
 Under Sec. for Colonies—Baron de Worms.
 Under Sec. for War—Earl Brownlow.
 Under Sec. for India—Sir John Gorst, q.c.
 Under Sec. Ireland—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ridgeway.
 Finan. Sec. War Office—Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick.
 Sec. to the Admiralty—A. B. Forwood, Esq.
 Naval Lords—Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton, Rear-
 Admiral H. Fairfax, c.b., Rear-Admiral J. O.
 Hopkins, Rear-Admiral C. F. Hotham.
 Civil Lord of Admty.—E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Esq.
 Sec. Board of Trade—Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
 Sec. to the Local Govt. Board—Walter Long, Esq.
 Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Lathom.
 Speaker, House of Commons—Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel.
 Chairman of Committees—Rt. Hon. L. Courtney.



STOKE BRIDGE, WINCHESTER.

January.

Phases of the Moon.			The Sun		
			RISES	A.M.	SETS P.M.
☾	First Quarter	7th ..	1	12 a.m.	
○	Full Moon	14th ..	3	27 a.m.	
☾	Last Quarter	22nd ..	3	43 a.m.	
●	New Moon	29th ..	4	39 p.m.	
1 F	On Victoria proc. Emp. India, '77	8	8	3	59
2 S	Scottish W'sale decided upon, '68	8	8	4	0
3 S	2nd Sun. aft. Christmas	8	8	4	1
4 M	Work. Men's Col., Lond., op. '63	8	8	4	2
5 Tu	Cornish Bank closed, 1879	8	8	4	3
6 W	<i>Epiphany</i>	8	7	4	4
7 Th	Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830	8	7	4	6
8 F	Prince Albert Victor born, 1864	8	7	4	7
9 S	Napoleon III. died, 1873	8	6	4	8
10 S	1st Sunday aft. Epiphany	8	5	4	10
11 M	Hilary Law Sittings begin	8	5	4	11
12 Tu	Cromwell made Protector, 1653	8	4	4	12
13 W	Crumpsall Works purchsd., 1873	8	4	4	14
14 Th	Launch of s.s. "Liberty," 1890	8	3	4	15
15 F	Cork Branch C.W.S. estab., 1877	8	2	4	17
16 S	M. Godin, of Guise, died, 1888	8	1	4	19
17 S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany	8	0	4	20
18 M	German Empire proclaimed, '71	7	59	4	22
19 Tu	James Watt born, 1796	7	58	4	23
20 W	First English Parliament, 1265	7	57	4	25
21 Th	Earthquake at Corinth, 1858	7	56	4	27
22 F	Violent snowstorm, 1876	7	55	4	28
23 S	William Pitt died, 1806	7	54	4	30
24 S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany	7	53	4	32
25 M	Robert Burns born, 1759	7	51	4	34
26 Tu	Ernest Jones died, 1869	7	50	4	35
27 W	German Emp. Wm. II. b., 1859	7	49	4	37
28 Th	First reformed Parlmt. met, 1833	7	47	4	39
29 F	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	7	46	4	41
30 S	S.S. "Plover" sold, 1880	7	44	4	42
31 S	4th Sun. after Epiphany	7	43	4	44

February.

Phases of the Moon.			The Sun		
			RISES	A.M.	SETS P.M.
☾	First Quarter	5th ..	9	39 a.m.	
○	Full Moon	12th ..	7	38 p.m.	
☾	Last Quarter	21st ..	0	15 a.m.	
●	New Moon	28th ..	3	47 a.m.	
1 M	George Cruikshank died, 1878	7	41	4	48
2 Tu	Tralee Branch C.W.S. opd., '74	7	39	4	50
3 W	Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830	7	38	4	51
4 Th	Holmfirth flood, 1852	7	37	4	53
5 F	Thos. Carlyle died, 1881	7	34	4	55
6 S	Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838	7	33	4	57
7 S	5th Sun. after Epiphany	7	31	4	59
8 M	<i>Half-Quarter Day</i>	7	29	5	0
9 Tu	Victor Emanuel died, 1878	7	27	5	2
10 W	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7	26	5	4
11 Th	T. A. Edison born, 1847	7	24	5	6
12 F	Bank issued £1 notes, 1797	7	22	5	7
13 S	Lord Randolph Churchill b., 1849	7	20	5	10
14 S	Septuagesima Sunday	7	18	5	12
15 M	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865	7	16	5	13
16 Tu	Lindley Murray died, 1826	7	14	5	15
17 W	Michael Angelo died, 1564	7	12	5	17
18 Th	Martin Luther died, 1546	7	10	5	19
19 F	Sir William Napier died, 1860	7	8	5	21
20 S	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7	6	5	22
21 S	Sexagesima Sunday	7	4	5	24
22 M	New York Bnch., C.W.S., op. '76	7	2	5	26
23 Tu	French Revolution, 1848	7	0	5	28
24 W	Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848	6	58	5	30
25 Th	Kilmarnock Branch (Scot.) opd.,	6	56	5	31
26 F	Victor Hugo born, 1802 [1878]	6	54	5	33
27 S	W. H. Longfellow born, 1807	6	52	5	35
28 S	Quinquagesima Sunday	6	50	5	37
29 M	[Tichborne trial ended, 1874]				

OUR PICTURES.

CHEPSTOWE CASTLE.—p. 5.

Everyone knows, or has heard of, the remarkably beautiful and picturesque scenery of the river Wye. Amongst the prettiest "bits" may be mentioned Chepstowe Castle. Its commanding position and other natural advantages, made it in the earlier days of warfare almost impregnable. In the time of the Civil Wars it was the scene of much sharp conflict. It then belonged to the Marquis of Worcester, whose party (the Royalists) made it for a time a stronghold, but were eventually starved into exhaustion, and the Castle was taken by Cromwell's forces and confiscated. At the Restoration it went back to its original owner's possession, and is now held by his descendant, the present Duke of Beaufort.

ON THE CLYDE.—p. 7.

Our picture is a scene in the district of the Cadger's Brig. There is a broadish plain which here extends between the valleys of the Clyde and Tweed. In flood time the Clyde overflows its banks, and much of its water finds its way into the Tweed. Low grassy hills, overlooked by the towering Tinto, with its broad base and its peaked top, surround us, and on a quiet summer's day one feels as if all nature had indeed found a "resting place of peace."

CLOSE GATE, WINCHESTER, p. 8,
AND STOKE BRIDGE.—p. 3.

The now quiet little town of Winchester, pleasantly seated on its hill overlooking the river Itchen, was not always so retiring as it is to-day. It was the ancient capital of the kingdom of Wessex, and Egbert, Athelstan, and Alfred are all closely associated with its early history. Our two pictures are simply chosen as picturesque bits of the old town or city. The view of the Close, or ecclesiastical precinct, with its old archway overgrown with creepers, and the old gabled "timber and plaster" house, makes a charming little study in black and white; while the little view of Stoke Bridge, on page 3, reminds us of a "bit" of Cambridge from the "backs." Winchester is famous to-day only for its Cathedral and its Public School, but the glamour of early and mediæval history lends a charm and romance that only such associations can.

THE GREEN, COWES.—p. 9.

Cowes, a prettily situated town on the extreme north of the Isle of Wight, is famous chiefly as the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club. The town is almost opposite Southampton, from whence there is a regular service of steamers. The Green is a delightful slope overlooking the harbour, which, during the season, is crowded with yachts, and a prettier sight cannot easily be found than the sea dotted with white sails, the clustered vessels, and the woods and villas fringing the land. Gaily attired ladies, play loving children, and nautically dressed yachtsmen lend colour and atmosphere to a charming picture.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—p. 17.

In its situation this Cathedral is acknowledged to be the grandest of all English Cathedrals, and it is also said to be nobler in design than any, except perhaps Salisbury. The foundation dates back to a very remote period, but the building of the present Minster was commenced in 1080 by its first bishop, a Norman monk named Remigius. Its position on the summit of a steep hill, with the red-tiled roofs and green trees of the city nestling beneath it, lit up by the midday sun, makes Lincoln and its Minster a picture long to be remembered. Down the fens some 20 miles away can the towers of Lincoln be seen looming up above the mist. The sound of war has been heard around their walls, but they have escaped comparatively unhurt. The earlier structure was destroyed by fire and riven by earthquake, but this has been unharmed since the days of its saintly founder. Streams of pilgrims have thronged the narrow streets and climbed its "steep hill," for it was once a holy place. Times have changed in all the country round; the wildfowl have departed from the fens, and the bittern's boom has been replaced by the throb of the threshing machine. Many hundreds of acres that were once the haunt of ague and marsh fever are now golden every autumn with ripening grain, but the three grey towers still look on, sentries who have watched the change of season and the change of order as the years have fled.

TENBY.—p. 25.

An old town and a modern watering place, Tenby is built in part upon a rocky headland jutting out into the sea near the southern extremity of Carmarthen Bay. Favoured by nature in its situation and in its climate, with fine sands and sea for bathing, and beautiful scenery all around, not too hot in summer and with the mildness of Devonshire in winter, it has of late years risen in favour as a resort for visitors, and has rapidly increased in size and importance. Formerly it was fortified, and it is one of the towns which specially prepared itself for an attack at the time of the visit of the Spanish Armada to subdue this country.

KING CHARLES' TOWER, CHESTER.

p. 29.

Chester, as our readers will know, is one of the few remaining places which is surrounded by the city wall, reminiscent of feudal times, when conquest and plunder seemed to be the chief aim of the landed classes, and of mediæval times, when the country was riven with internal wars. Our engraving is that of one of the remaining watch towers of the olden time. From the window on the right hand of the tower King Charles watched the battle and defeat of his troops at Rowton Moor, some four or five miles away. It is a great show place, and in its visitors' book may be seen names from all parts of the world, America being to the fore. The Duke of Westminster's seat, Eaton Hall, is situated on the river Dee, some six miles above Chester.



CHEPSTOWE CASTLE.

March.

Phases of the Moon.

☾	First Quarter 5th ..	7 15 p.m.
○	Full Moon....13th ..	0 55 p.m.
☾	Last Quarter 21st ..	5 16 p.m.
●	New Moon ..28th ..	1 28 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	6 47	5 39
2	W	Ash Wednesday	6 45	5 40
3	Th	Evacuation of Paris, 1871	6 43	5 42
4	F	Menai Bridge opened, 1850	6 41	5 44
5	S	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843	6 39	5 46
6	S	1st Sunday in Lent	6 36	5 47
7	M	Green, historian, died, 1883	6 34	5 49
8	Tu	William III. died. 1702 [1874	6 32	5 51
9	W	London Branch C.W.S. estab.,	6 30	5 53
10	Th	Trial trip s.s. "Liberty," 1890	6 28	5 54
11	F	First London daily paper, 1709	6 25	5 55
12	S	Berlioz, composer, died, 1869	6 23	5 57
13	S	2nd Sunday in Lent	6 21	5 59
14	M	Wholesale com. business, 1864	6 19	6 1
15	Tu	[Batley Mill commenced, 1887	6 16	6 3
16	W	Sir John Franklin born, 1786	6 14	6 4
17	Th	St. Patrick's Day	6 12	6 6
18	F	Great snowstorm in Russia, 1879	6 9	6 8
19	S	Capture of Lucknow, 1858	6 7	6 10
20	S	3rd Sunday in Lent	6 5	6 11
21	M	Princess Louise married, 1871	6 3	6 13
22	Tu	Income Tax 2s. in the £, 1806	6 0	6 15
23	W	National Gallery founded, 1821	5 58	6 16
24	Th	Rouen Branch C.W.S. op., 1879	5 56	6 18
25	F	Longfellow died, 1882, aged 75	5 53	6 20
26	S	John Bright d., 1889, aged 77	5 51	6 21
27	S	4th Sunday in Lent	5 49	6 23
28	M	Duke of Albany died, 1884	5 47	6 25
29	Tu	"Pioneer" trial trip, 1879	5 44	6 26
30	W	Bank Holiday	5 42	6 28
31	Th	Charlotte Brontë died, 1855	5 40	6 30

April.

Phases of the Moon.

☾	First Quarter 4th ..	6 21 a.m.
○	Full Moon....12th ..	6 26 a.m.
☾	Last Quarter 20th ..	6 0 a.m.
●	New Moon....26th ..	9 46 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	F	4th Congress, Bolton, 1872	5 38	6 31
2	S	E. V. Neale born, 1810.	5 36	6 33
3	S	5th Sunday in Lent	5 34	6 35
4	M	[the English throne, 1603	5 32	6 37
5	Th	James VI. left Scotland to ascend	5 29	6 38
6	W	Bonaparte's first abdication, '14	5 27	6 40
7	Th	Hamburg Branch C.W.S. com-	5 24	6 41
8	F	menced, 1884	5 22	6 43
9	S	Leith Branch (Scot.) opened, 1877	5 20	6 44
10	S	Palm Sunday	5 18	6 45
11	M	American Civil War com., 1861	5 15	6 46
12	Th	Columbus discov. America, 1498	5 13	6 48
13	W	Handel, composer, died, 1759	5 11	6 50
14	Th	Armagh Branch C.W.S. op. 1873	5 9	6 52
15	F	Good Friday	5 7	6 53
16	S	Sir John Franklin born, 1786	5 5	6 55
17	S	Easter Sunday	5 2	6 57
18	M	Justus Liebig, chemist, died, 1873	5 0	6 59
19	Th	Earl Beaconsfield died, 1881	4 58	7 0
20	W	Scottish Wholesale enrolled, '68	4 56	7 2
21	Th	Women's Co-op. League frmd. '83	4 55	7 4
22	F	Nottingham Saleroom opd., 1886	4 53	7 6
23	S	Cabs introduced, 1823	4 51	7 8
24	S	Low Sunday	4 49	7 10
25	M	Rochdale Pioneers comncd., 1844	4 47	7 11
26	Tu	Dav. Hume, philosopher, b. 1711	4 45	7 13
27	W	General Grant born, 1822	4 43	7 14
28	Th	Earl Shaftesbury born, 1801	4 41	7 16
29	F	General Boulanger born, 1837	4 39	7 17
30	S	Sir M. Costa, composer, d., 1884	4 37	7 19

MR. A. H. D. ACLAND, M.P.

PRESIDENT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESS, HELD AT LINCOLN, 1891.

MR. A. H. D. ACLAND is the second son of the Right Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. (formerly M.P. for West Somerset and North Devon). He was born October 13th, 1847, and was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. He was bursar and senior student of his college, and succeeded the late Mr. Toynbee as senior bursar of Balliol College, of which he is now honorary fellow, which is a much-coveted distinction. In 1882 the Co-operative Congress was held at Oxford, at which time Mr. Acland was bursar at Christ Church, and he made all the arrangements by which the co-operators were entertained to lunch in Christ Church Hall, &c. Shortly afterwards Mr. Acland became a member of the Central Board.

In 1885, Mr. Acland was elected M.P. for the Rotherham division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by a majority of over 4,000 votes, and again, in 1886, by a majority of over 3,000 on a smaller poll. During this parliament, Mr. Acland has got an Act passed enabling co-operative societies who have shares in companies, railways, &c., to be properly represented at shareholders' meetings with full power of voting. During the last five or six years he has been closely connected with various educational measures, especially the movement for technical education. The National Association for the promotion of Technical and Secondary Education, of which Mr. Acland is one of the secretaries, has been extremely successful in developing interest in this work throughout the country. It was owing to an amendment, carried by Mr. Acland, to the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Bill of last year, that it was made possible to devote the Beer and Spirit Duties to technical and intermediate education, which is now being largely done throughout the country. Mr. Acland is chairman of the Intermediate Education Committee of the county of

Carnarvon, appointed under the Welsh Act, and is an alderman of his County Council. Under the Intermediate Act for Wales, about seventy new cheap secondary schools will be created, to the great advantage of the pick of the children of the working class. The whole of the educational committees of the fifteen counties of Wales (including Cardiff, Swansea, and Monmouth) have held three conferences at Shrewsbury, with a view to joint action in the interest of all these schools, and Mr. Acland has been unanimously appointed chairman of these conferences. He has taken a great interest in local government in counties, districts, and parishes, and proposed an amendment for the payment of actual and necessary travelling expenses to county councillors in the Local Government Bill of 1888. This was, however, defeated. An amendment to the Queen's speech in 1890, in favour of free education, moved by Mr. Acland, was also defeated. Only a few weeks ago he submitted a motion in favour of Parish Councils in rural districts, in a speech which showed that Mr. Acland has got the ear of the House. The motion, although defeated, gave rise to a useful debate. A writer in a recent number of the *Illustrated News* says Mr. Acland has the "surpassing Parliamentary merit of thoroughness, is an excellent, clear, though not brilliant speaker, and is the darling of his Yorkshire constituents. He is modest, has plenty of knowledge, and is stepping into the position of a leader of a new kind of philosophic radicalism with collectivist leanings." Mr. Acland, both in his co-operative and more public work, has been, as many co-operators know, greatly helped and encouraged by the constant and increasing interest taken in it by Mrs. Acland, and which ill-health alone prevents her from helping actively now. —*Co-operative News*.

List of Congresses since their commencement in 1869.

Year.	Place of Meeting.	No. Prsnt.	President of First Day.	Year.	Place of Meeting.	No. Prsnt.	President of First Day.
1869	London	107	T. Hughes, M.P.	1881	Leeds	310	Earl Derby.
1870	Manchester..	109	W. Morrison, M.P.	1882	Oxford	294	Lord Reay.
1871	Birmingham.	113	Hon. A. Herbert, M.P.	1883	Edinburgh ..	394	W. E. Baxter, M.P.
1872	Bolton	183	T. Hughes, M.P.	1884	Derby	454	Sedley Taylor.
1873	Newcastle ..	199	J. Cowen, M.P.	1885	Oldham	578	Lloyd Jones.
1874	Halifax	189	T. Brassey, M.P.	1886	Plymouth ...	460	Earl Morley.
1875	London	114	Prof. Thorold Rogers.	1887	Carlisle	464	G. J. Holyoake.
1876	Glasgow	116	Professor Hodgson.	1888	Dewsbury ...	581	E. V. Neale.
1877	Leicester....	162	Hon. A. Herbert, M.P.	1889	Ipswich	435	Professor Marshall.
1878	Manchester..	273	Marquis of Ripon.	1890	Glasgow	654	Earl Rosebery.
1879	Gloucester ..	131	Professor Stuart.	1891	Lincoln	580	A. H. D. Acland, M.P.
1880	Newcastle ..	174	Bishop of Durham.				

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF CO-OPERATION.—Doubtless the influence of the stores has been good morally, as well as in other ways; for it has cultivated honest trading on the part both of buyers and sellers as opposed to mere cheap prices for shoddy goods. At present the trade of the world is chiefly influenced by considerations of cost rather than value; but the tendency of co-operation is towards the improvement of quality.

Increased comfort and contentment have followed in the wake of stores in our great manufacturing districts, and it is a matter of regret that in the metropolis they do not seem to have made corresponding progress. Many London workmen seem deficient in those qualities of self-denial which involve cash payments and are of the first necessity in the foundation of a co-operative society,—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*.



ON THE CLYDE.

May.

Phases of the Moon.

- ☾ First Quarter 3rd .. 7 12 p.m.
- Full Moon....11th .. 10 59 p.m.
- ☾ Last Quarter 19th .. 2 53 p.m.
- New Moon....26th .. 5 49 a.m.

The Sun

RISES	SETS
A.M.	P.M.

1 S	2nd Sunday after Easter	4 35	7 21
2 M	Thames Embankment opnd., '68	4 33	7 23
3 Th	Tom Hood died, 1845	4 31	7 24
4 W	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873	4 29	7 26
5 Th	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821	4 27	7 27
6 F	Lord F. Cavendish assntd., 1882	4 26	7 29
7 S	Lord Brougham died, 1868	4 24	7 30
8 S	3rd Sunday after Easter	4 22	7 32
9 M	John Stuart Mill died, 1873	4 21	7 33
10 Th	Delhi mutiny, 1857	4 19	7 35
11 W	Spencer Percival shot, 1812	4 17	7 36
12 Th	Co-op. Printing Scty. com., 1869	4 15	7 38
13 F	Old May Day	4 14	7 39
14 S	Riots at Blackburn, 1878	4 12	7 41
15 S	4th Sunday after Easter	4 11	7 42
16 M	Mrs. Hemans, poetess, died, 1835	4 10	7 44
17 Tu	12th Congress, Newcastle, 1880	4 8	7 45
18 W	New Eddystone lighthouse op.'82	4 6	7 47
19 Th	Nathaniel Hawthorne died, 1864	4 5	7 48
20 F	Metric system introduced, 1875	4 4	7 49
21 S	20th Congress, Dewsbury, 1888	4 3	7 50
22 S	Rogation Sunday	4 2	7 52
23 M	[Lloyd Jones died, 1886, aged 75	3 59	7 53
24 Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	7 55
25 W	17th Congress, Oldham, 1885	3 58	7 56
26 Th	Haydn, composer, died, 1819	3 57	7 58
27 F	Habeas Corpus passed, 1679	3 56	7 59
28 S	Earl Russell died, 1878	3 55	8 0
29 S	Sunday after Ascension	3 54	8 1
30 M	19th Congress, Carlisle, 1887	3 53	8 2
31 Tu	Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen, 1431	3 52	8 3

June.

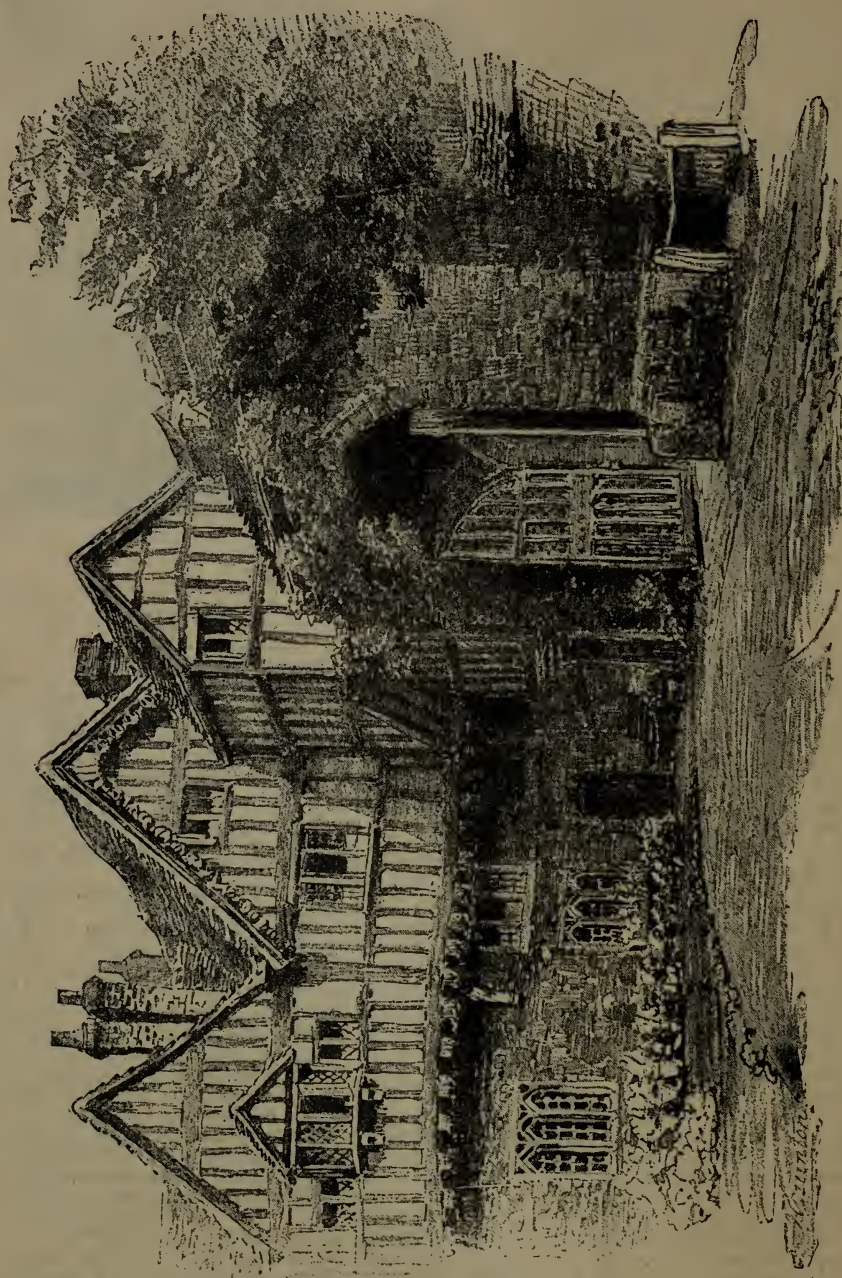
Phases of the Moon.

- ☾ First Quarter 2nd .. 9 51 a.m.
- Full Moon....10th .. 1 32 p.m.
- ☾ Last Quarter 17th .. 9 1 p.m.
- New Moon....24th .. 2 7 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	SETS
A.M.	P.M.

1 W	Kilmallock Bnch C.W.S., opnd., '68	3 51	8 4
2 Th	Manchester Drap. C.W.S. op., '73	3 51	8 5
3 F	Prince George of Wales born, '65	3 50	8 6
4 S	General Lord Wolseley born, '33	3 50	8 7
5 S	Whit Sunday.	3 49	8 8
6 M	Copenhagen Branch opnd., 1881	3 48	8 9
7 Tu	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47	8 10
8 W	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	3 47	8 11
9 Th	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46	8 11
10 F	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 45	8 12
11 S	Repeal of Paper Duty, 1861	3 45	8 13
12 S	Trinity Sunday	3 45	8 14
13 M	Berlin Congress assembled, 1878	3 45	8 15
14 Th	Battle of Marengo, 1800	3 45	8 16
15 W	London Bridge comncd., 1825	3 44	8 16
16 Th	"Co-operator No.2" launched, '86	3 44	8 16
17 F	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	3 44	8 16
18 S	W.Pare, 1st Sec. Cent.Brd.d., '76	3 44	8 17
19 S	1st Sunday after Trinity	3 44	8 17
20 M	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837	3 44	8 17
21 Tu	Jos. Smith, Manchester, d., 1884	3 44	8 18
22 W	[Longest Day	3 44	8 18
23 Th	Keble College dedicated, 1870	3 45	8 18
24 F	Midsummer Day [opnd., 1884	3 45	8 19
25 S	Newcastle New Drapery Dept.	3 46	8 19
26 S	2nd Sunday after Trinity	3 46	8 18
27 M	[Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846	3 46	8 18
28 Th	Coronation Day, 1838	3 46	8 18
29 W	Victoria University chartered, '79	3 47	8 18
30 Th	Goole Office C.W.S. opnd., 1879	3 47	8 17



THE CLOSE GATE, WINCHESTER.



THE GREEN, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

July.

Phases of the Moon.

☾	First Quarter 2nd ..	2 13 a.m.
☾	Full Moon.... 10th ..	1 44 a.m.
☾	Last Quarter 17th ..	1 48 a.m.
●	New Moon.... 23rd ..	11 31 p.m.
☾	First Quarter 31st ..	7 45 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	F	Manchstr. Shoe Dept. com., 1872	3 48	8 18
2	S	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850	3 49	8 17
3	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity	3 50	8 17
4	M	Independence Day, U.S.A.	3 51	8 16
5	Tu	Various licenses expire	3 52	8 16
6	W	Sir T. More beheaded, 1535	3 53	8 15
7	Th	Launch of s.s. "Equity," 1888	3 54	8 15
8	F	Adam Smith died, 1790	3 55	8 14
9	S	Edmund Burke died, 1797	3 56	8 14
10	S	4th Sunday after Trinity	3 57	8 13
11	M	L. & Y. Productive Soc. com., '74	3 58	8 13
12	Tu	Crimea evacuated, 1856	3 59	8 12
13	W	Richard Cromwell died, 1712	4 0	8 11
14	Th	Waterford Brnch. C.W.S.op., '73	4 1	8 10
15	F	Death for forgery abolished, 1837	4 2	8 9
16	S	Manchstr. Furnishing dpt.op., '76	4 3	8 8
17	S	5th Sunday after Trinity	4 4	8 7
18	M	Dean Stanley died, 1881	4 5	8 6
19	Tu	Bishop Wilberforce killed, 1873	4 6	8 5
20	W	Army purchase abolished, 1871	4 7	8 4
21	Th	S.S. "Mar. Briggs" prchsd., 1883	4 9	8 3
22	F	[New Furnishing Warehouse,	4 10	8 2
23	S	Manchester, opened, 1887	4 11	8 0
24	S	6th Sunday after Trinity	4 12	7 58
25	M	Captain Webb drowned, 1883	4 14	7 56
26	Tu	Irish Church Bill passed, 1860	4 15	7 54
27	W	S.S. "Cambrian" purchased, '81	4 17	7 53
28	Th	Spanish Armada dispersed, 1588	4 19	7 51
29	F	Wilberforce died, 1833	4 21	7 50
30	S	Relief of Derry, 1689	4 23	7 40
31	S	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 24	7 4

August.

Phases of the Moon.

☾	Full Moon.... 8th ..	11 57 a.m.
☾	Last Quarter 15th ..	6 37 a.m.
●	New Moon .. 22nd ..	10 59 a.m.
☾	First Quarter 30th ..	1 29 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	M	Bank Holiday	4 25	7 46
2	Tu	[Emancip. British slaves, 1834	4 26	7 44
3	W	[Peace Jubilee in England, '14	4 28	7 42
4	Th	E. T. Craig born, 1804	4 30	7 41
5	F	[Cheshire Bnch. C.W.S.op., '73	4 31	7 40
6	S	[Leicester Works purchsd., '73	4 33	7 38
7	S	8th Sunday after Trinity	4 35	7 36
8	M	George Canning died, 1827	4 36	7 34
9	Tu	Imprison. for debt abolished, '69	4 38	7 32
10	W	Royal Observatory com., 1675	4 40	7 31
11	Th	English Wholesale enrolled, 1863	4 41	7 29
12	F	Cardnl. Newman d., 1890, agd. 89	4 42	7 27
13	S	Newspap. stamp reduc. to rd., '36	4 44	7 25
14	S	9th Sunday after Trinity	4 45	7 23
15	M	[H'kmdwiki boot wks.com., '80	4 46	7 21
16	Tu	Peterloo meeting, M'chester, '19	4 47	7 19
17	W	Duchess of Kent born, 1786	4 49	7 17
18	Th	Co-op. Flower Show, London 1888	4 51	7 15
19	F	Robert Bloomfield died, 1823	4 52	7 13
20	S	Abergele Railway Accidnt., 1868	4 53	7 11
21	S	10th Sunday after Trinity	4 55	7 9
22	M	Rev. Dr. Pusey born, 1800	4 57	7 7
23	Tu	Negro riots, United States, 1874	4 59	7 5
24	W	Massac. of St. Bartholomew, 1572	5 1	7 3
25	Th	Longton Crockery depôt op., '86	5 2	7 1
26	F	Dr. Adam Clarke died, 1832	5 3	6 59
27	S	Landing of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55	5 5	6 57
28	S	11th Sunday after Trinity	5 7	6 55
29	M	Co-op. Insurance Co. regstd., '67	5 8	6 59
30	Tu	[Heckmond. currying com., '88	5 10	6 45
31	W	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 31

MR. DUNCAN Mc.INNES, OF LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF LINCOLN CONGRESS, SECOND DAY.

MR. DUNCAN Mc.INNES (the chairman of the business day of the Congress) was born in 1847, at North Queen's Ferry, Fifeshire, Scotland, where his father, a native of Campbeltown, Argyshire, who was in the coastguard service, was then stationed. Shortly afterwards his father, on being promoted, was removed into Lincolnshire, and served at different stations in the south of the county until he was superannuated. Mr. Mc.Innes has, therefore, been brought up in England. He attended first a private school kept by the surveyor at Sutterton; afterwards, the public school, Daws Mere; and, later, the endowed school, Algarkirk. In 1860-61, at competitive examinations held at Long Sutton in connection with the then existing South Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, open to boys from within a radius of twenty miles from that town, Mr. Mc.Innes gained respectively the second and first educational premiums. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Messrs. Tuxford and Sons, Boston, iron founders and general engineers. After completing his apprenticeship he obtained work with Messrs. Robey and Co., Lincoln, in whose employ he has been ever since—for a short time, nineteen years ago, in Bohemia, where the firm then had workshops in connection with its dépôt at Prague. Lincoln was one of the first places where the Cambridge University Extension Lectures were given, in 1875-6; Mr. Mc.Innes was a member of

the local committee, and for two years a student also, attending the evening courses on "Constitutional History" and "Political Economy," until prevented by overtime work. At the age of twenty-six he joined the Lincoln Co-operative Society, and in 1875 was elected a member of the educational committee, and shortly afterwards was appointed secretary of that body, a position which he held till last autumn, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of the great demands made upon his time by other co-operative work. At the last annual festival of the Lincoln Society he was presented by the members with a gold watch and chain and a secretaire, in recognition of his services to the educational department. In 1878, he was elected a member of the committee of management of the Lincoln Society, and secretary in 1882, a position which he still holds. In 1882, Mr. Mc.Innes was elected first secretary of the then formed Lincoln District Conference Association, and yearly he has continued to be re-elected. At the Plymouth Congress he was elected a member of the Midland Sectional Board, of which body he was, for the two years preceding Congress, chairman, and is now secretary. At the Carlisle Congress he contributed a paper on "Co-operative Agriculture," which gained the first prize. Mr. Mc.Innes is the Lincoln Co-operative Society's representative in the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce.—*Co-operative News*.

RESPECTABILITY.

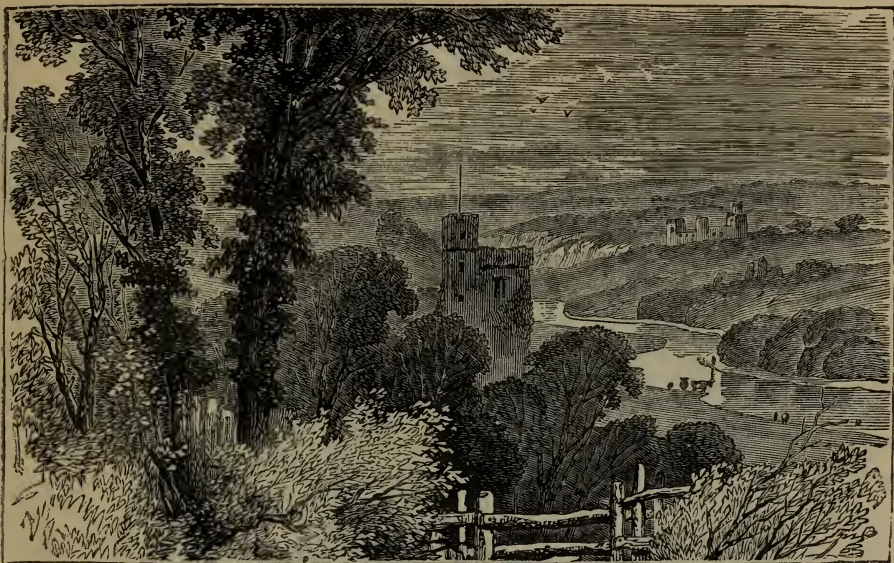
WE are all desirous of being considered respectable. This is the age of "respectability." According to the dictionary, "respectability" means the "state or quality of being respectable;" but nowadays it is understood to mean "being considered respectable." Everybody who wishes to gain honour and respect has to have money, or pretend to have money: and a great many unfortunately have to pretend. "We must keep up appearances," is the cry on every hand. "What will Mrs. Grundy say if we don't?" A large crowd of idlers used to gather every day at Hyde Park Corner, in London, to see a man pass who was known to be very wealthy. He was a man who had heaped up a large fortune by gambling. Wealth is worshipped. The god of misunderstood "respectability" is bowed down to. This "respectability" is one of the greatest evils of our day. It is this "respectability" that causes people to spend their money before it is earned; to run into debt with the milliner and dressmaker, and thus to ever have a millstone of debt hanging about their neck. "Respectability!" Douglas Jerrold was right when he said—"Respectability is all very well for folks who can have it for ready money, but to be obliged to run in debt for it—it's enough to break the heart of an angel." How many a thing is bought, not because it is wanted, but because somebody else has got one! Some friends we know have this, that, and the other in their house; we must not be behind them. Our question is not—"Can I afford it? Have I the money?" But—"If I don't have it, what will so-and-so think?" "If I wear this coat, or that hat, what will folks say?" That is not the

manliest way of looking into the matter. It is well to gain the favourable opinion of our neighbours. It is better to preserve our own integrity and dignity, and this we cannot do by running into debt just to look a little newer outwardly.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

CO-OPERATION includes just what is reasonable in socialism. It is socialism without dishonesty—the socialism of thrift, of industry, and of foresight. And what a success it has already achieved! In London it has made but little way. In the north, the Lancashire men have accumulated a capital of more than eight millions sterling, the savings of working men and working women. But it is only natural that co-operation should extend most in the north. North countrymen represent the backbone of England. In the northern counties the people are so different from those in the south that they might be mistaken for a different race. There is in the north an energy, a fervour, a warm-heartedness, an enduring remembrance of kindness, and a practical sagacity which has no parallel elsewhere.—*The late Lord Shaftesbury*.

The principles of co-operation have already far more influence over modern developments than many people seem to know. When we have extracted from co-operation its utmost possible results, we shall have greatly improved the whole labouring class in this country. We might not have abolished poverty, for there would still be idle and thriftless people, but for every man who could work, and who would work, we should have obtained the means of creating a good and a happy life.—*Bishop Moorhouse*.



SCENE IN SCOTLAND.

September.

Phases of the Moon.			The Sun		
○	Full Moon.... 6th ..	9 7 p.m.	RISES	A.M.	SETS
☾	Last Quarter 13th ..	0 50 p.m.			
●	New Moon.... 21st ..	1 16 a.m.			
☾	First Quarter 29th ..	6 19 a.m.			
1 Th	Cetewayo left England, 1882	5 13	6	46	
2 F	Co-op. News first issued, 1871	5 15	6	44	
3 S	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 16	6	42	
4 S	12th Sunday after Trinity	5 18	6	40	
5 M	Grace Darling's rescue, 1838	5 20	6	37	
6 Tu	H.M.S. "Captain" founder., '70	5 21	6	35	
7 W	Sebastapol taken, 1855	5 23	6	32	
8 Th	Scottish Wholesale com., 1868	5 25	6	29	
9 F	Benjamin Jones born, 1847	5 26	6	27	
10 S	Paper duty commenced 1784	5 27	6	25	
11 S	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 29	6	22	
12 M	Cleop. needle pl. Thames Em.'78	5 31	6	20	
13 Th	"Co-operator No.1" launch'd, '84	5 32	6	18	
14 W	[C. J. Fox died, 1806	5 33	6	16	
15 Th	Leicester Shoe Works com., 1873	5 35	6	14	
16 F	Post-office Savings Banks op. '61	5 36	6	12	
17 S	Paisley Man. Scty. started, 1873	5 38	6	10	
18 S	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 40	6	7	
19 M	President Garfield died, 1882	5 42	6	5	
20 Tu	Battle of Alma, 1854	5 43	6	2	
21 W	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832	5 45	6	0	
22 Th	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 46	5	58	
23 F	Neptune discovered, 1846	5 48	5	56	
24 S	Dean Millman died, 1868	5 49	5	54	
25 S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 51	5	52	
26 M	Lucknow relieved, 1857	5 53	5	50	
27 Tu	British Association formed, 1831	5 55	5	47	
28 W	First electric telegraph, 1851	5 56	5	45	
29 Th	Bristol Depôt C.W.S.com., 1884	5 58	5	43	
30 F	George Whitefield died, 1770	5 59	5	41	

October.

Phases of the Moon.			The Sun		
○	Full Moon .. 6th ..	6 12 a.m.	RISES	A.M.	SETS
☾	Last Quarter 12th ..	9 37 p.m.			
●	New Moon.... 20th ..	6 24 p.m.			
☾	First Quarter 28th ..	9 26 p.m.			
1 S	Sixpenny telegrams com., 1885	6 1	5	40	
2 S	16th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 3	5	38	
3 M	Burnhm.Beeches made public '83	6 5	5	35	
4 Th	Barry Cornwall, poet, died, 1874	6 7	5	32	
5 W	W. H. Smith, M.P., died, 1891	6 9	5	30	
6 Th	C. S. Parnell, M.P., died, 1891	6 10	5	27	
7 F	Smith O'Brien convicted, 1848	6 12	5	25	
8 S	Chicago burnt down, 1871	6 14	5	22	
9 S	17th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 16	5	20	
10 M	"Hell Gate" dynamited, 1885	6 17	5	18	
11 Th	Old Michaelmas Day	6 19	5	15	
12 W	S.S. "Federation" launchd, 1886	6 20	5	13	
13 Th	Prof. Thorold Rogers died, 1890	6 22	5	8	
14 F	Wholesale Bank commncd., 1872	6 24	5	8	
15 S	Sir William Harcourt born, 1827	6 25	5	6	
16 S	18th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 27	5	4	
17 M	First Hospital Saturday, 1874	6 28	5	2	
18 Tu	Lord Palmerston died, 1865	6 30	5	0	
19 W	Dean Swift died, 1745	6 31	4	58	
20 Th	Thomas Hughes born, 1823	6 32	4	56	
21 F	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 34	4	54	
22 S	Bishop Fraser (Manchstr) d., '85	6 36	4	52	
23 S	19th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 38	4	50	
24 M	D. Webster died, 1852	6 40	4	47	
25 Tu	Balaclava charge, 1854	6 42	4	45	
26 W	"Royal Charter" lost, 1859	6 44	4	43	
27 Th	Captain Cook born, 1728	6 46	4	41	
28 F	Sir Francis Lycett died, 1880	6 48	4	39	
29 S	Bristol riots, 1831	6 50	4	37	
30 S	20th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 51	4	33	
31 M	Leeds Saleroom opened, 1882	6 53	4	46	

MR. J. HEPWORTH, OF COVENTRY,

PRESIDENT ON THE THIRD DAY, LINCOLN CONGRESS.

MR. HEPWORTH, who is so well known and respected in the Midland Section, was born at Delph, near Oldham, on the 10th of April, 1818. Until he attained his majority he remained with

In 1867, owing very largely to Mr. Hepworth's efforts, the Coventry Perseverance Co-operative Society was established, and he was president for the first twelve years of its career. He was also



[From a photograph by Messrs. F. Lupson & Co., Coventry.]

his parents at a small farm, but, like many young men, when he had passed his twenty-first birthday, he desired to pave a way for himself, and accepted an engagement in the county of Worcester. After some time he settled down in the historic old town of Coventry, where he eventually became cashier to the Coventry Corporation Gasworks.

a promoter and has been for a period chairman of the Watchmakers' Society. For a long term of years now he has been an untiring worker on the Midland Section of the Co-operative Union, and although by no means so active as he once was, his earnestness and enthusiasm are still as great as ever.



VIEW IN LINCOLN.

November.

Phases of the Moon.

- O Full Moon.... 4th .. 3 49 p.m.
 C Last Quarter 11th .. 10 2 a.m.
 ● New Moon....19th .. 1 19 p.m.
 D First Quarter 27th .. 10 28 a.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
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1 Th	Lond. Tea & Coffee depart. c. '82	6 56	4 32
2 W	New Warehse. London, opd., '87	6 57	4 31
3 Th	[Cocoa Manufact. com., 1887	6 59	4 29
4 F	George Peabody died, 1869	7 0	4 27
5 S	Gunpowder Plot frustrated, 1605	7 2	4 25
6 S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity	7 4	4 24
7 M	Robert Dale Owen born, 1801	7 5	4 23
8 Th	"Federation" trial trip, 1886	7 7	4 22
9 W	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	4 20
10 Th	Wreck of the "Serpent," 1890.	7 10	4 19
11 F	Martinmas [173 lives lost	7 12	4 14
12 S	Charles Kemble died, 1854	7 13	4 13
13 S	22nd Sunday aft. Trinity	7 16	4 12
14 M	Loss of the "President," 1841	7 18	4 12
15 Th	Domesday Book completed, 1086	7 19	4 11
16 W	John Bright born, 1811	7 21	4 10
17 Th	Robert Owen died, 1858	7 23	4 9
18 F	Lotteries abolished, 1820	7 25	4 8
19 S	Peace proclaimed, 1815	7 27	4 7
20 S	23rd Sunday aft. Trinity	7 28	4 6
21 M	"Ettrick Shepherd" died, 1835	7 30	4 4
22 Th	Napoleon III. made emper., 1852	7 31	4 3
23 W	Irish Rebellion, 1641	7 33	4 2
24 Th	John Knox died, 1572	7 34	4 0
25 F	Sir H. Havelock d., 1857 [1871	7 36	3 58
26 S	Newcastle Branch C.W.S. opd.,	7 37	3 57
27 S	Advent Sunday	7 39	3 56
28 M	Times first printed by steam, 1814	7 40	3 55
29 Th	M. F. Tupper, poet, d., '89, ag. 80	7 42	3 55
30 W	[Polish revolution, 1830	7 44	3 54

December.

Phases of the Moon.

- O Full Moon.... 4th .. 2 17 a.m.
 C Last Quarter 11th .. 2 30 a.m.
 ● New Moon....19th .. 8 13 a.m.
 D First Quarter 26th .. 9 22 p.m.

The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1 Th	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	3 56
2 F	Queen Adelaide died, 1849	7 47	3 52
3 S	Income Tax first proposed, 1795	7 48	3 52
4 S	2nd Sunday in Advent	7 49	3 51
5 M	Rome made Italian Capital, 1870	7 51	3 51
6 Th	Battle of Cawnpore, 1857	7 52	3 51
7 W	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 53	3 50
8 Th	Ring Theatre, Vienna, burnt, '82	7 54	3 50
9 F	John Milton born, 1608	7 56	3 49
10 S	S.S. "Delaware" lost, 1871	7 57	3 49
11 S	3rd Sunday in Advent	7 58	3 49
12 M	Robt. Browning, poet, died, 1889	7 59	3 49
13 Th	Attem't to blow up Lon. Bdge, '84	8 0	3 49
14 W	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 0	3 49
15 Th	Izaak Walton died, 1633	8 1	3 49
16 F	Revolt of the Boers, 1880	8 2	3 49
17 S	Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1779	8 3	3 49
18 S	4th Sunday in Advent	8 3	3 50
19 M	Lord Beaconsfield born, 1805	8 5	3 50
20 Th	Napoleon elected president, 1848	8 5	3 50
21 W	Rochdale Pioneers op. store, 1844	8 6	3 51
22 Th	George Eliot died, 1880	8 6	3 51
23 F	Confer'nce at Constantinople, '76	8 6	3 51
24 S	Thackeray, novelist, died, 1863	8 7	3 52
25 S	Christmas Day	8 7	3 52
26 M	Bank Holiday	8 7	3 53
27 Th	Joanna Southcott died, 1814	8 8	3 54
28 W	Washington Irving died, 1859	8 8	3 55
29 Th	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 8	3 56
30 F	Fire at C.W.S., London, 1885	8 9	3 57
31 S	Gambetta died, 1882	8 9	3 57

PICKED POETRY.

THE MODERN DIVES.

Now Dives daily feasted, and was gorgeously arrayed;
 Not at all because he liked it, but because 'twas good for trade.
 That the people might have calico, he clothed himself in silk;
 And surfeited himself on cream, that they might have the milk.
 He fed five hundred servants, that the poor might not lack bread;
 And had his vessels made of gold, that they might have more lead.
 And e'en to show his sympathy with the deserving poor,
 He did no useful work himself, that they might do the more.

PLUCK.

Have you any petty cares, boys?
 Whistle them away,
 There's nothing cheers the spirits
 Like a merry roundelay.
 No matter for the heart-aches,
 'Neath silk or hodden grey,
 For the sake of those who love you,
 Just whistle them away.
 'Tis strange how soon friends gather
 About a cheerful face;
 That smiling eyes and lips count more
 Than beauty, wealth, and grace;
 But I have seen it tried, boys,
 When trouble comes to stay,
 The brave heart leaps to work, and strives
 To whistle it away.
 Then as you climb life's hill, boys,
 Put music in your toil,
 Turn to your traitor trials
 A whistle for a foil;
 Be steadfast in the right, boys,
 Whate'er the world may say,
 Temptations never conquer those
 Who whistle them away!

Mary Denison.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Who braves defeat and struggles bravely on
 From day to day, amid the world's disdain,
 I count a hero worthy of the name,
 Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat and battles for the right,
 To truth and virtue consecrates his soul,
 He is a hero heroes should extol,
 Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat, when everything is lost
 That he held dear, when all is swept away,
 He best can prove who love him or betray,
 Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat, I offer him my hand;
 Kind fortune guide him through the dust and heat,
 He may yet conquer, he may yet command,
 Who braves defeat.

MY FRIEND.

Not he who presses closely to my side
 When fortune smiles on me and joy is mine;
 Not he who brings his laurel sprays to twine
 Among the flowers with which fame decks his bride.
 Not he who names my name in conscious pride,
 And bows with devotees about my shrine,
 Eager in my love-rosary to shine;
 Not he! No; one like him shall not abide.
 But he who holds me fast through grief and pain,
 Though troubles deepen and disgrace portend,
 Through shame of poverty, through men's disdain.
 Cheering me on, and ready to defend
 My life from peril or my name from stain,
 Braving the world for me; he is my friend.

PATHS.

The path that leads to a Loaf of Bread
 Winds through the Swamp of Toil,
 And the path that leads to a Suit of Clothes
 Goes through a flowerless soil,
 And the paths that lead to the Loaf of Bread
 And the Suit of Clothes are hard to tread.
 And the path that leads to a House of Your Own
 Climbs over the bouldered hills,
 And the path that leads to a Bank Account
 Is swept by the blast that kills;
 But the men who start in the paths to-day
 In the Lazy Hills may go astray.
 In the Lazy Hills are trees of shade
 By the dreamy Brooks of Sleep,
 And the rollicking River of Pleasure laughs,
 And gambols down the steep;
 But when the blasts of the winter come,
 The brooks and the river are frozen dumb.
 Then woe to those in the Lazy Hills
 When the blasts of the winter moan,
 Who strayed from the path to a Bank Account,
 And the path to a House of Their Own;
 These paths are hard in the summer heat,
 But in winter they lead to a snug retreat.

From the Metropolitan Co-operator.

IN THE FUTURE.

A brighter morn awaits the human day,
 When every transfer of earth's natural gifts
 Shall be a commerce of good words and works;
 When poverty and wealth; the thirst for fame;
 The fear of infamy, disease, and woe;
 War with its million horrors, and fierce hell,
 Shall live but in the memory of Time,
 Who, like a penitent libertine, shall start,
 Look back, and shudder at his younger days.

She Iley.

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood, happiest stage of life!
 Free from care and free from strife,
 Free from memory's ruthless reign,
 Fraught with scenes of former pain;
 Free from fancy's cruel skill,
 Fabricating cruel ill;
 Time when all that meets the view
 All can charm, for all is new.

GOOD-CHEAP AND BAD-CHEAP!

CHEAP and cheat differ in the terminal letter; but they have come to mean the same thing so nearly that they might be deemed almost synonymous. Horne Tooke says:

"*Good-cheap or bad-cheap*—well or ill-bargained, bought or sold; such were formerly the modes of expression. The modern fashion uses the word only for *good-cheap*, and therefore omits the epithet *good* as unnecessary."

No matter what Tooke or fashion may say, it is certain that if an article be sold below its absolute value, it may be cheap to the buyer, but somebody has been wronged or cheated. The workmen have been compelled to labour long hours for low wages—and so they have been both oppressed and cheated. Perhaps the material used is fair-looking, but unsubstantial—a lie, a sham—and the buyer is deceived and cheated. Or the employer cheats himself from culpable ignorance of his expenses in producing his goods, and he makes an assignment, or the sheriff catches him suddenly, and his creditors feel bad and sometimes even angry.

The cry of to-day is *Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!* It is a bad cry, indicating a low average of public morality, and it forebodes disaster. Society is best served when labour of all kinds brings a living profit, whether in the making or the selling of goods. The man who continually bellows out *Cheap!* is not far from a fool or a cheat. If he sells below real value he is a fool for throwing away his lawful profit; he is a falsifier and a cheat if his goods are actually worth no more than the price he gets for them. There is a great deal of lying in advertising nowadays, anyhow, and poor human nature has an immense capacity for being gulled. Horne Tooke is mistaken; there can be no such thing as *good-cheap*.—*Typographic Advertiser*.

OLD-FASHIONED BOOK TITLES.

BREVITY seems to be a necessary quality for a good title for a book, and herein lies one striking difference between modern titles and those of a couple of hundred years ago. The present-day fondness for contrast and alliteration—often carried to an inordinate extent—may be observed in these old titles, but their length is generally much beyond our modern limits. Here are a few from the days of Cromwell:—"A Reaping Hook well-tempered for the stubborn Ears of the coming Crop, or Biscuits baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation;" "A Pair of Bellows to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry;" "High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness;" "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary." In 1683 was published "Hæc et Hic, or the Feminine Gender more worthy than the Masculine, being a Vindication of that Ingenuous and Innocent Sex from the biting Sarcasms wherewith they are daily aspersed by the Virulent Tongues and Pens of Malevolent Men;" and in 1749, "A History of Filchum Cantum, or a Merry Dialogue between Apollo, Foolish Harry, Silly Billy, a Griffin, a Printer, a Spider Killer, a Jackass, and the Sonorous Guns of Ludgate."

SELF-MADE MEN.

COLUMBUS was a weaver. Franklin was a journeyman printer. Massillon, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr was a peasant. Sixtus V. was employed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutler. Ferguson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds. Æsop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, Hogarth an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. Porson was the son of a parish clerk. Prideaux was employed to sweep Exeter College. Akenside was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervantes was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley was the son of a soap-boiler. Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE.

A WRITER in the *Nineteenth Century* gives the following figures of the increase of lands and peoples under British control during the Queen's reign:—

	1835.	1885.
Area in sq. miles ..	600,000 ..	1,380,000
Popu. (Europ. stock) ..	300,000 ..	500,000
Popu. (coloured)....	96,000,000 ..	254,000,000
State revenues	£19,000,000 ..	£71,000,000

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Area in sq. miles ..	520,000 ..	7,000,000
Popu. (Europ. stock) ..	1,800,000 ..	9,500,000
Popu. (coloured)....	2,100,000 ..	8,000,000
State revenues	£5,000,000 ..	£51,000,000

That is to say, during Queen Victoria's reign of fifty years Great Britain has added 7,260,000 square miles to her territory, and she has nearly trebled the population which she controls in India and the colonies.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

THAT a man's worst enemy may be the man who is readiest to grant him favours sounds paradoxical, but, nevertheless, it is often true. Of its truth no better example need be looked for than in the case of individuals or firms who allow themselves to be cajoled into accepting more credit, in the way of purchases, than is good for them. Nor need anything in this view militate against the wisdom or expediency of using a moderate credit in a moderate way: but the difficulty is, mere character is often given too much weight in establishing credit. That a man, whose character for uprightness indicates him as a man who can be trusted in a monetary way, is a better or safer debtor than one of a different class, no one will dispute. But uprightness of character alone will not make two dollars of assets pay three dollars of debts. And the man or firm who leaves the uncertainties of life and the fallibilities of judgment out of the account in making debts, too often comes to a realising sense of the impossibility of just that thing.

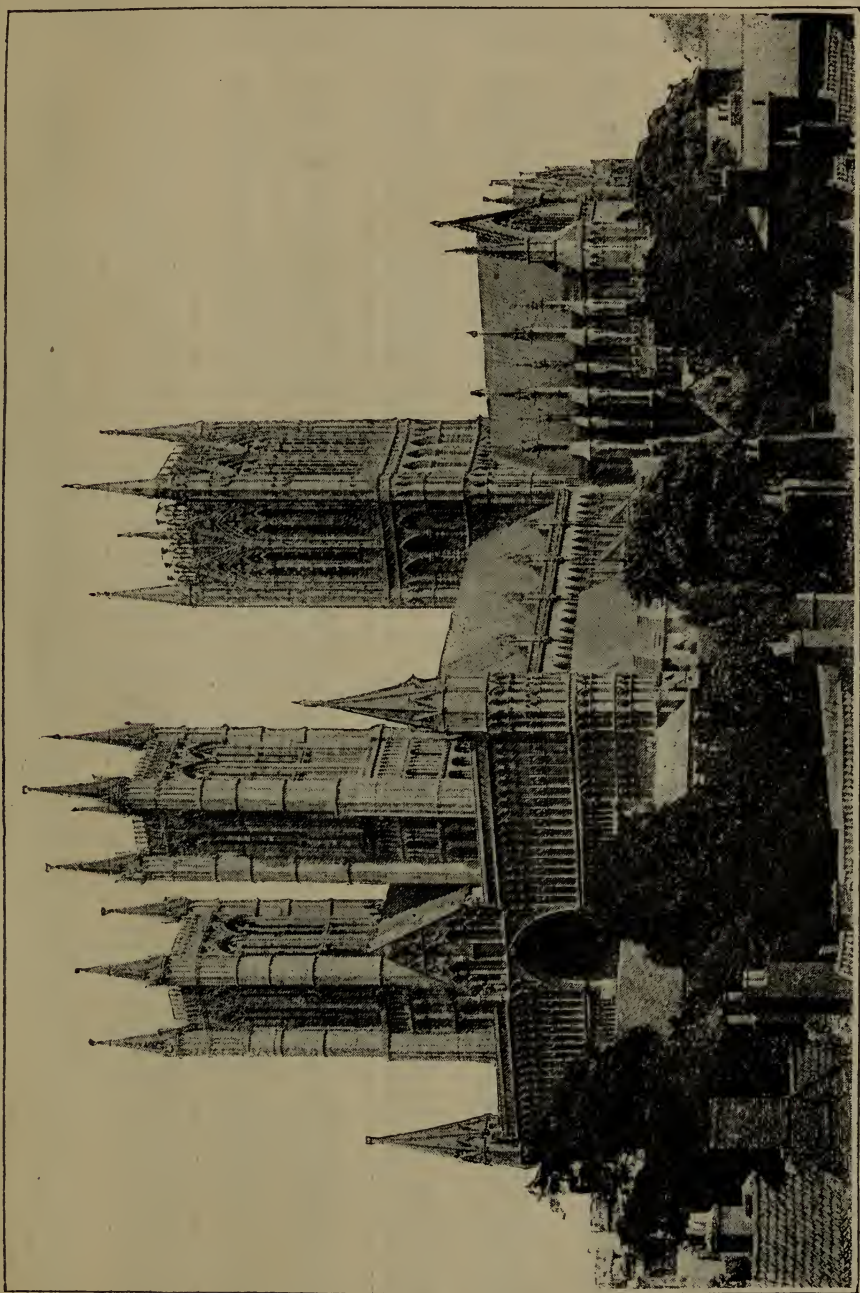


MR. DUNCAN MC.INNES,

PRESIDENT ON THE SECOND DAY, LINCOLN CONGRESS.

See page 10.]

[From a photograph by Mr. G. Hadley, Lincoln.]



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIXTY-SIX CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Showing comparative results for 1889 and 1890.

SOCIETIES.	1889.				1890.			
	No. of Members	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.	No. of Members.	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.
		£	£	£		£	£	£
Accrington and Church.....	6865	159590	209776	29310	6662	157578	199550	2671
Ashton-un-Lyne Work. Men's	1765	20976	49739	7754	2047	24327	56113	861
Bacup Industrial.....	2698	49439	84312	13044	2741	50822	89711	1361
Barnsley British.....	10807	155966	327704	34413	12228	170092	395433	4521
Batley.....	3659	67704	114111	14788	3769	69019	116510	1641
Bingley.....	2582	43569	67653	8251	2689	46227	65939	821
Blackburn, Grimshaw Park..	1254	18824	26508	4077	1229	18021	26022	501
Blaydon District.....	4284	81149	160494	28697	4378	95668	157161	2851
Bolton.....	13897	247597	392458	56737	15080	279472	428529	6401
Bradford.....	9812	109742	224911	35592	10336	120330	223265	3141
Bury.....	10003	121608	246112	37275	9972	123810	262624	4221
Carlisle.....	2818	30259	100614	8825	3171	34988	106112	961
Chester Street.....	3491	14649	173875	33720	3681	70525	190236	3281
Cleator Moor.....	4568	76346	157731	18637	4500	84323	144694	1681
Cleckheaton.....	2728	52665	95855	12720	2792	55722	94450	1271
Cramlington.....	1870	5485	73345	10736	2042	6934	91275	1481
Crook.....	4090	58544	184684	28425	4500	72829	221269	3451
Crewe Friendly.....	4138	87886	167214	23880	4498	92449	187837	2691
Darlington.....	2770	18154	66724	9044	3030	18955	72948	1101
Derby.....	6377	86465	152304	18971	7330	96032	180204	2351
Dewsbury Pioneers.....	6442	124754	168861	22955	6735	127429	178474	2549
Doncaster.....	3151	31218	84484	6134	3312	34349	77148	711
Droylsden.....	2290	27527	62456	8545	2415	29612	63465	9341
Dunfermline.....	3938	42822	138564	18976	4097	47450	141364	2105
Durham.....	2101	29227	58980	9336	2113	29993	54881	7951
Eccles Industrial & Provident	5635	67777	107614	23294	6027	75835	183749	25701
Failssworth.....	4008	65500	112664	13658	4136	59812	114192	1527
Gateshead.....	8383	57089	282186	39529	8727	64352	301347	45801
Gloucester.....	5567	68435	115350	12993	5589	73148	112943	13481
Great Horton.....	2595	30586	81070	11279	2796	33757	85689	1272
Halifax.....	8318	114152	231256	25645	8400	113154	241262	26981
Hebden Bridge.....	1980	42342	60628	9002	2070	45400	61642	8541
Heckmondwike.....	6316	105509	155607	22067	6602	112450	163482	24551
Huddersfield Industrial.....	9277	137565	287844	39438	9694	144652	294357	42371
Jarrow and Hebburn.....	2854	13317	84688	15737	3144	17865	101475	18171
Keighley.....	4386	49383	131735	17140	4735	53702	146693	1971
Lancaster and Skerton.....	4278	56880	76554	10378	4752	64709	82673	1181
Leeds Industrial.....	26348	265320	639223	78142	26846	292839	692435	88551
Leicester.....	7843	59737	124423	18378	7279	59157	124159	7981
Lenton and Nottingham.....	4903	17947	28491	2127	4908	18897	31252	2481
Lincoln.....	5578	61584	134378	10573	6123	67462	147557	11061
Macclesfield.....	2991	36510	72888	7412	3072	35544	71614	8141
Manchester & Salford Equit..	11745	164166	267960	25630	11936	168166	282957	28651
Morley.....	4320	44005	104221	13306	4529	50225	115394	15431
Mossley.....	2483	42552	87782	13181	2584	39828	91077	14011
Newbottle.....	1503	12126	43390	6278	1554	15661	50445	7641
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	9250	100544	338339	50148	10089	117976	380895	59121
Oldham Equitable.....	8980	86275	242959	39151	9399	90255	254074	43241
Oldham Industrial.....	10200	102299	350698	53210	10566	103778	345335	54341
Over Darwen Industrial.....	3265	96278	111404	12995	3235	100930	106955	143281
Pendleton.....	8480	71128	225488	34622	9069	83484	240827	37013
Plymouth Mutual.....	13465	76603	184733	22813	13972	93527	212113	27655
Prestwich.....	2200	46999	59420	9290	2289	47316	58581	94321
Radcliffe and Pilkington.....	4077	51615	135500	23099	4283	54400	140261	218681
Ramsbottom Industrial.....	2662	89868	77564	11621	2690	89997	77096	115861
Rawtenstall Industrial.....	1050	10247	15428	1630	1054	14817	15141	17371
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers	11342	353470	270685	33186	11352	362358	270583	33394
Seaton Delaval.....	1280	14724	60961	2448	1363	21730	74178	132881
Sheffield.....	1782	9951	19925	987	1755	9883	19444	9771
Stalybridge.....	2739	26029	69671	10393	2910	25304	72240	111151
Stockton-on-Tees.....	2818	19682	70439	6915	3593	22830	84157	100631
Sunderland.....	3695	41514	80370	8268	4223	46269	86353	94541
Wallsend.....	2037	32523	71787	10279	2247	35776	74893	115581
Windhill.....	3650	42032	123577	16264	3800	46014	124420	17141
Wholesale (England).....	900	342218	7028944	118577	941	434017	7429073	1455351
Wholesale (Scotland).....	251	75556	2273782	65387	261	84454	2475338	804141

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST.

No species of insect has any bones.
Ostrich feathers frequently fetch £70 per lb.
A sheet of paper has been made 24,000 feet long.
A man breathes about eighteen pints of air per minute.

Harrow is reckoned the healthiest spot near London.

Pure milk should consist of at least twenty per cent of cream.

The Cunard line of steamships employs 10,000 hands altogether.

It requires no more exertion to cycle 3 miles than to walk 1 mile.

You have to climb 925 steps to reach the top of Rouen cathedral spire.

The Queen has only spent twelve days in Ireland since her succession.

There are two million married couples in France without children.

The building of Windsor Castle was begun by William the Conqueror.

The Suez Canal was commenced in 1858, and completed in about ten years.

There are thirty people in London with incomes of over £100,000 a year each.

£6,000,000 per year is the amount of the working expenses of the L. & N. W. Railway.

It costs more to book from Holyhead to Liverpool than from Dublin to Liverpool.

It is estimated that £2,000,000 worth of German toys are annually sold in this country.

Allowing four persons to the square yard, St. Peter's, Rome, will hold 208,000 persons.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are both 5ft. 10in. in height; the Queen is 4ft. 10in.

Liquorice is grown chiefly in the neighbourhood of Pontefract, Yorkshire, in soil five feet deep.

Within the last fifty-three years 106,000 couples have, we are told, been united in matrimony at the Manchester Cathedral.

An American newspaper states that the chief cook Mr. Vanderbilt employs is in receipt of a salary of £2,000 a year.

The first set of carillon bells was made in 1487.

A set was started at Manchester Town Hall in 1879, which plays thirty-five tunes on twenty bells.

The owl's eye is firmly fixed in its socket, and so it cannot turn it in the slightest degree; but to compensate for this it can turn its head completely round without moving its body.

London has a rainfall of about 26 inches annually, but that is nothing to a district in south-western Assam (Cherrapungi), which has an average of 493 inches per year.

It is said Prince Bismarck never uses any pens save those made of goose-quills, and dries his writing with blue sand. Steel pens and blotting-paper he deems inventions of the enemy.

Very young children are not sensitive to pain to any great extent. Dr. Geuger calculates that sensibility is seldom clearly shown in less than four or five weeks after birth, and before that time infants do not shed tears.

A London fog is not only unpleasant but very expensive. On a special foggy day one company alone sent out 96,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The public, thanks to the fog on that occasion, would thus have to pay this one company for gas £5,250 more than would have been their returns had the day been fairly bright. To produce this 96,000,000 feet of gas, 9,500 tons of coal were carbonised.

The Tower is the oldest building in London.

There are 77 muscles in the human head alone.
A Hippopotamus eats nearly 2cwt. of food per day.

Tea is gathered from the plant four times a year.

An engine requires more coal in cold than in hot weather.

Seventy per cent of the British army are Englishmen.

The first census of England and Wales was taken in 1801.

About one million dog licences are issued in this country.

About 400,000,000 lbs. weight of soap is used in England yearly.

The Underground Railway in London cost £500,000 per mile.

People utter about 143 words a minute in ordinary conversation.

One large pin-making firm in Birmingham makes 50,000,000 pins a week.

On an average 100 people are run over every week in the streets of London.

Nearly a ton of railway tickets has been issued from Euston station in one week.

There are heathen towns on the west coast of Africa with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

An inch of rain means 100 tons in weight on an acre, or about a gallon on two square feet.

The most level county in England is Lincolnshire, and the most uneven is Westmorland.

It is stated that Jay Gould, the American millionaire, began his career as a mouse-trap maker.

Roman women were not allowed to drink wine, and if found intoxicated were liable to capital punishment.

It is not generally known that when Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena, the British Government allowed him £12,000 a year to live on.

The Society of Friends, commonly called the Quakers, is now on the increase. They are the most numerous in the Lancashire and Cheshire districts.

The Thames police-court magistrate has learnt, on the authority of a vendor of street ices, that he sells for eight shillings that which originally cost him a single shilling.

As an evidence of the growth of the co-operative movement, the number of persons employed by the English Wholesale Society is nearly 4,000, and by the Scottish Wholesale about 2,000.

For regular traffic the fastest steamers in the world are some of those running between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, one of which, the "Prince of Wales," frequently runs at the rate of twenty-four knots an hour.

It is generally supposed that "grown-up" people do not increase in height; but recent researches tend to show that men gain slowly in stature until their fiftieth year, and make a more rapid increase in weight up to the age of sixty. Statistics are not sufficiently complete to determine the growth of women after the age of twenty-three.

How doth the little busy bee,

Improve the shining hours?

To make one pound of honey sweet,

A hundred thousand flowers

Are called upon to render up

The sweetness of each tiny cup.

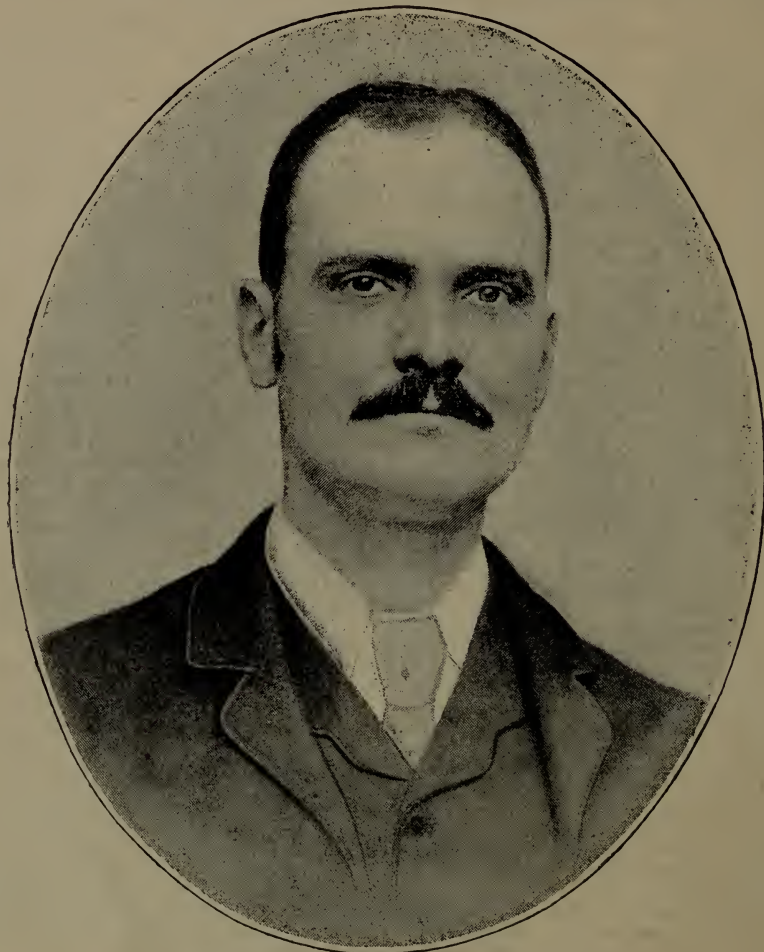
MR. J. C. GRAY,

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION LIMITED.

(Successor to Mr. E. V. Neale.)

MR. GRAY, whose appointment to the office of General Secretary of the Co-operative Union as successor to Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, has given universal satisfaction throughout the co-operative ranks, was born at Ripley, a town some ten miles from Derby, in the year 1854, where his father, the Rev. W. Gray, was located

shire and Yorkshire Railway. In 1874 he was appointed secretary of the Hebden Bridge Fustian Society, which was then just getting firm hold of the co-operative world, and here he commenced his training in those principles of co-operation which he now holds so closely, and enunciates so fearlessly. In December, 1883, on the death of



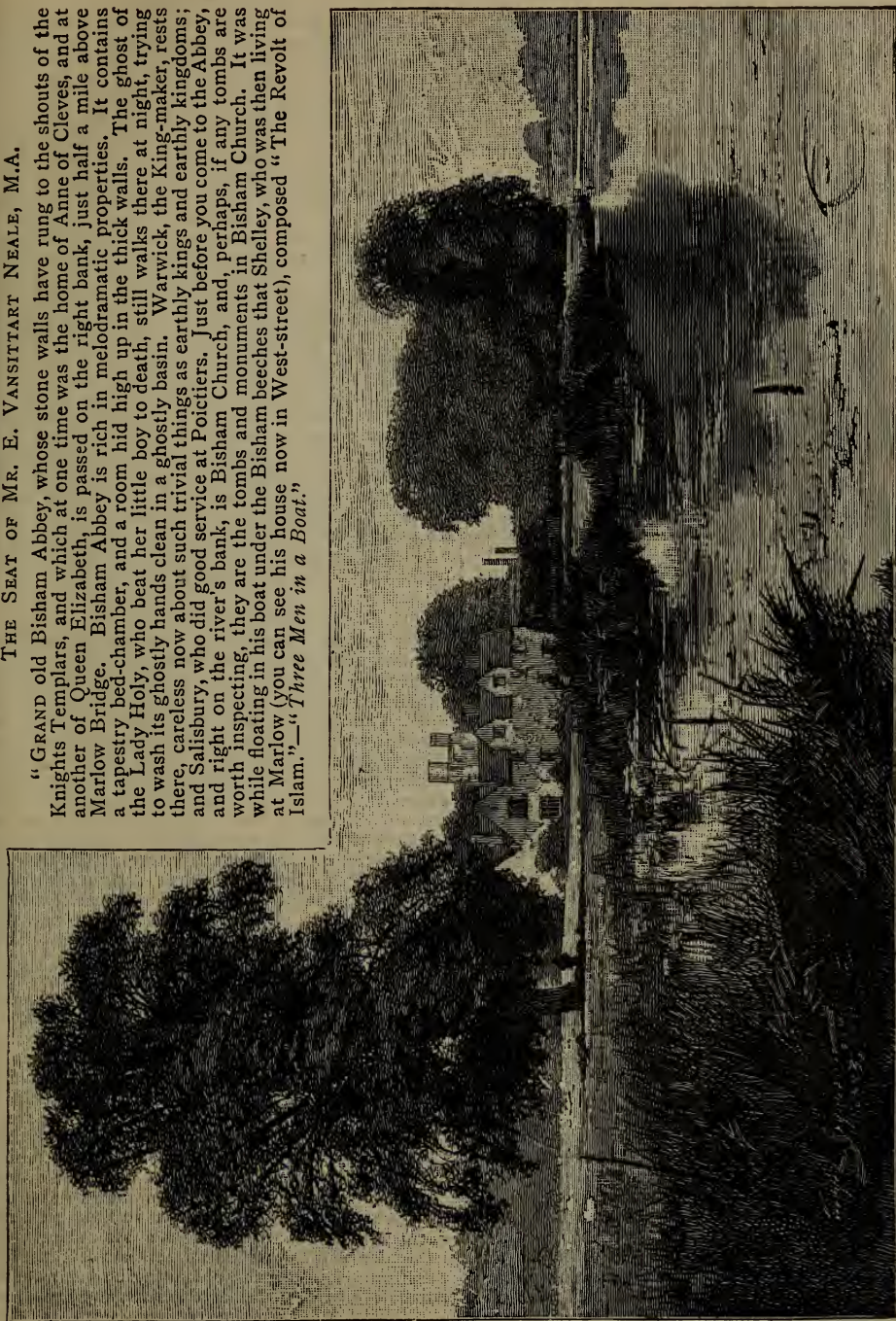
as minister of the Baptist chapel. In 1860, Mr. Gray, senior, accepted the pastorate of a church at Hebden Bridge, which he continued until 1890, when he retired from the ministry. Our new secretary was thus removed to Hebden Bridge in early life, and no doubt received much of the genial and social spirit which characterises him by his early contact with the honest, straightforward type of Yorkshireman which abounds in the Yorkshire dales. Mr. Gray received most of his education at the Heptonstall Grammar School, and in 1867 he was sent to Manchester to begin his working life in the audit office of the Lanca-

Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Gray was elected assistant secretary to the then Central Board, which position he has maintained with respect and dignity until the retirement of Mr. Neale, in October, 1891, when the General Secretaryship was unanimously conferred upon him. Mr. Gray has had a long apprenticeship under our esteemed veteran, Mr. Neale, and his intimate knowledge of the various phases of the movement, combined with his organising ability, tact, and enthusiasm, will render him well qualified to fill a difficult position. Mr. Gray is chairman of the Prestwich Co-operative Society.

BISHAM ABBEY.

THE SEAT OF MR. E. VANSITTART NEALE, M.A.

"GRAND old Bisham Abbey, whose stone walls have rung to the shouts of the Knights Templars, and which at one time was the home of Anne of Cleves, and at another of Queen Elizabeth, is passed on the right bank, just half a mile above Marlow Bridge. Bisham Abbey is rich in melodramatic properties. It contains a tapestry bed-chamber, and a room hid high up in the thick walls. The ghost of the Lady Holy, who beat her little boy to death, still walks there at night, trying to wash its ghostly hands clean in a ghostly basin. Warwick, the King-maker, rests there, careless now about such trivial things as earthly kings and earthly kingdoms; and Salisbury, who did good service at Poitiers. Just before you come to the Abbey, and right on the river's bank, is Bisham Church, and, perhaps, if any tombs are worth inspecting, they are the tombs and monuments in Bisham Church. It was while floating in his boat under the Bisham beeches that Shelley, who was then living at Marlow (you can see his house now in West-street), composed "The Revolt of Islam."—"Three Men in a Boat."



THE HOUSEWIFE'S PAGE.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

Always keep a shade on your gas burner or lamp. Take care to avoid all rapid changes between darkness and light. Do not begin to write, read, or sew for several minutes after coming to a bright light from darkness. It is advisable not to read by twilight, moonlight, or on cloudy days. Never read or sew directly in front of the light—window or door. It is best to let the light fall from above, obliquely, over the left shoulder. Never sleep so that on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window. Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate. The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes that moment stop using them. If the eyelids are glued together on awakening, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger—it is the speediest diluent in the world—then wash your hands and face in warm water. These rules may seem to some people to be somewhat troublesome, but it is much easier to keep the sight in good condition by persistent care than to restore it when once it has failed.

BEDS AND HEALTH.

If bedclothes are well aired the sleeper will be more healthy, and seldom have sleepless nights. Keep the windows and doors open in the morning when the bed is stripped and the clothing airing. All mattresses should be well beaten and set in the sun, for the white dust thus thrown off comes from the skin, and should be constantly expelled from bed and bedding. It is not everybody who can make a bed well. Most servants produce poor results in this respect. Beds should be stripped of all belongings, and left to air thoroughly. Do not, however, leave a window open directly upon the bed and linen with a fog or rain prevailing outside. It is not uncommon to see sheets and bedding hanging out of the window with, perhaps, rain not actually falling, but with 90 per cent of humidity in the atmosphere, and the person sleeping in that bed at night wonders the next day where he got his cold. A room may be aired in moist weather, but the bedding and bed must not be allowed to absorb any dampness.

TO PURIFY CISTERN WATER.

Charcoal is one of the best agents for purifying foul water. If cistern water has an unpleasant odour from the cistern being too closely covered, it may be made as sweet-smelling as when fresh by suspending in the water a muslin bag containing one or more pounds of charcoal, according to the size of the cistern. Rain water will often become foul from the decaying of vegetable matter which has been carried with the water through the pipes down into the cistern from the roof. By using one ounce of permanganate of potash for each fifty gallons of water the cistern will be made as clear and odourless as well water. The quantity of water in a cistern can be easily guessed at. The permanganate should be put in and the water thoroughly stirred up. It will turn a bright purple. If it does not turn clear again in a few minutes, a little more permanganate must be added. All the refuse in the water will settle in a harmless sediment at the bottom of the cistern.

THE USE OF SALT.

In all the range of household materia medica there is no remedy half so valuable as common salt. Heated dry and applied to the outer surface over the seat of inflammation or congestion it will give almost instant relief; while application of a strong hot solution of salt in water or vinegar acts like magic upon toothache, earache, neuralgia, headache, and all that brood of distressing ills. For catarrhal affections and sore throat a sprig of warm water and salt is one of the standard prescriptions of the "nose and throat" specialists. For hay fever and those other slighter forms of nasal sensitiveness that induce a constant sneezing there is no remedy more quickly palliative than the vapour of heated salt and alcohol. Persons with tender feet will find them growing much less sensitive day by day if they treat them to a daily brisk rubbing with cold salt and water. Besides all this, salt is good for the stomach. A pinch of it in hot water, taken either just before or just after a meal, is a very valuable aid to digestion; and a cupful of very hot salt water will sometimes quiet the most persistent nausea. Anything more that salt will do? Yes, the most grateful of all—cure the toothache sometimes. A little girl who was told to put some in an aching tooth says, "I just put in a little salt and in a few minutes I felt the naughty, aching nerve curl right down and go to sleep."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

The best food is the most economical and substantial, nutritious living alone will make robust bodies and ensure sound health. All the money expended in fruit, vegetables, the coarser grains, milk, and fresh meats is saved over and over again in strength and health, enabling us to do more and better work and avoid illness, thereby saving heavy expenses and prolonging life. Leave cheap dinners to those who have no other alternative. Economy is a great art, and if one particle of good or use attaches to the saving of any article, by all means preserve it for the purpose in view, but it requires discrimination in determining what can be used. Housekeeping is equally an art as much as music or painting, and requires less talent and training. Some have a greater faculty than others, but no one can forego the education and training of early experience with any chance of success. The best cuts of meat, the fairest fruits, the freshest vegetables, the purest milk and butter, and unadulterated groceries are the most healthful and the cheapest in the end. None can afford to lose health, and in the "happy medium" between extravagance and wastefulness there is comfort to be found. Again, beware of anything short of healthy, nutritious food as economical. Fancy cooking has more to do with weak digestion and irritable tempers than many have ever thought possible. This is a subject requiring careful study; the fewer the sweetmeats the healthier the appetite and the sweeter the disposition. Leave aside pies and rich pastries, and substitute fresh fruits, milk, meat, and bread, and in this will be found the truest economy. It is a duty to make our lives as useful, as calmly sweet, and as free from the taint of fretfulness and impatience as possible.—*Enquire Within.*

RECIPES AND "WRINKLES."

Whiting or ammonia in the water is preferable to soap for cleaning windows or paint.

You can take out spots from washing goods by rubbing them with the yolk of eggs before washing.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water will clean gold or silver jewellery.

The lustre of morocco may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with sponge.

It is not well known that tinned tomatoes added to soup or broth make it more digestible and nutritious.

The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe.

In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces. The paper collects the dust, but does not soil the carpet.

To drive away ants, scrub the shelves or drawers that they frequent with strong carbolic soap, after which sprinkle red pepper in every crevice.

Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible, and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink.

Many cooks are not aware that meat may be kept good in the height of summer for several days by lightly covering it with bran and hanging where there is a good current of air.

Tomatoes well covered with brine will keep till spring or longer. The brine should be composed of about a teacupful of salt dissolved in a gallon of water. Sliced, and seasoned with a little sugar and vinegar, tomatoes in February will be found almost as nice as when fresh picked.

TO MAKE ESSENCE OF CELERY.—Soak half an ounce of celery seed for a fortnight in a quarter of a pint of brandy. A few drops of this will flavour soup or broth as well as a head of celery, and at a quarter of the expense.

AN AMERICAN RECIPE FOR HOMINY PUDDING.—One cup of boiled hominy, one and a half pints of milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one up of sugar. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake twenty minutes. A splendid dish for children.

STEWED PEARS.—Cut a number of pears in halves, peel them, and trim them so as to get them all of a size; put them into an enamelled saucepan with just enough water to cover them, and a good allowance of loaf sugar, the thin rind of a lemon, a few cloves, and sufficient prepared cochineal to give them a good colour. Let them stew gently till quite done. Arrange them neatly on a dish, strain the syrup, let it reduce on the fire and then pour it over the pears.

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK.—Slices of cold roast or boiled beef are suitable for this dish; pepper, salt, and fry them. When done lay them on a hot plate to drain free from the fat in which they were fried. Have in readiness a good-sized cabbage, which has been boiled in two waters. Chop it small, and put it into the frying-pan with some butter, adding pepper and salt, and stirring it well while it is frying. When done, and after it has been dish, sprinkle over it a little vinegar, to impart a very slight acid taste; then place the cabbage in the centre of the dish, and arrange the fried meat around it.

To clean a smoky ceiling wash it with soda water.

Never drink water that has been allowed to stand in sleeping apartments.

Raw potatoes which are to be fried should be thinly sliced and soaked in cold water.

A mote may be removed from the eye, or the pain at least alleviated, by putting a grain of flaxseed under the lid.

Washing the hands twice a day with wheatmeal, and rubbing on a little glycerine at night will keep them soft and white.

If fruit stains are washed in tepid water they will generally come out. It is the putting them in suds that sets the colour.

To remove grease from coat collars, and the glossy look from the elbows and seams, rub with a cloth dipped in ammonia.

Cod liver oil is best taken in new milk, and its disagreeable flavour can be covered by adding one drachm of orange juice to every eight ounces of oil.

To remove stains from marble take ox-gall, a wineglassful of turpentine, and mix into a paste with pipeclay. Put the paste on the stain, and let it remain several days.

Your teapot should be bright and polished, for the reason that a bright surface does not lose heat by radiation so fast as does a dull surface. Consequently, tea made in a bright teapot will be better infused than that made in a sooty and dirty one through the added boiling water being kept longer at a high temperature.

DEVONSHIRE JUNKET.—To one quart of new milk, made just lukewarm, add a few drops of essence of lemon and four teaspoonfuls of essence of rennet. Mix well, and put into a glass dish; stand in a cool place till set, and serve with sifted sugar and clotted cream. The essence of rennet can be obtained of any chemist.

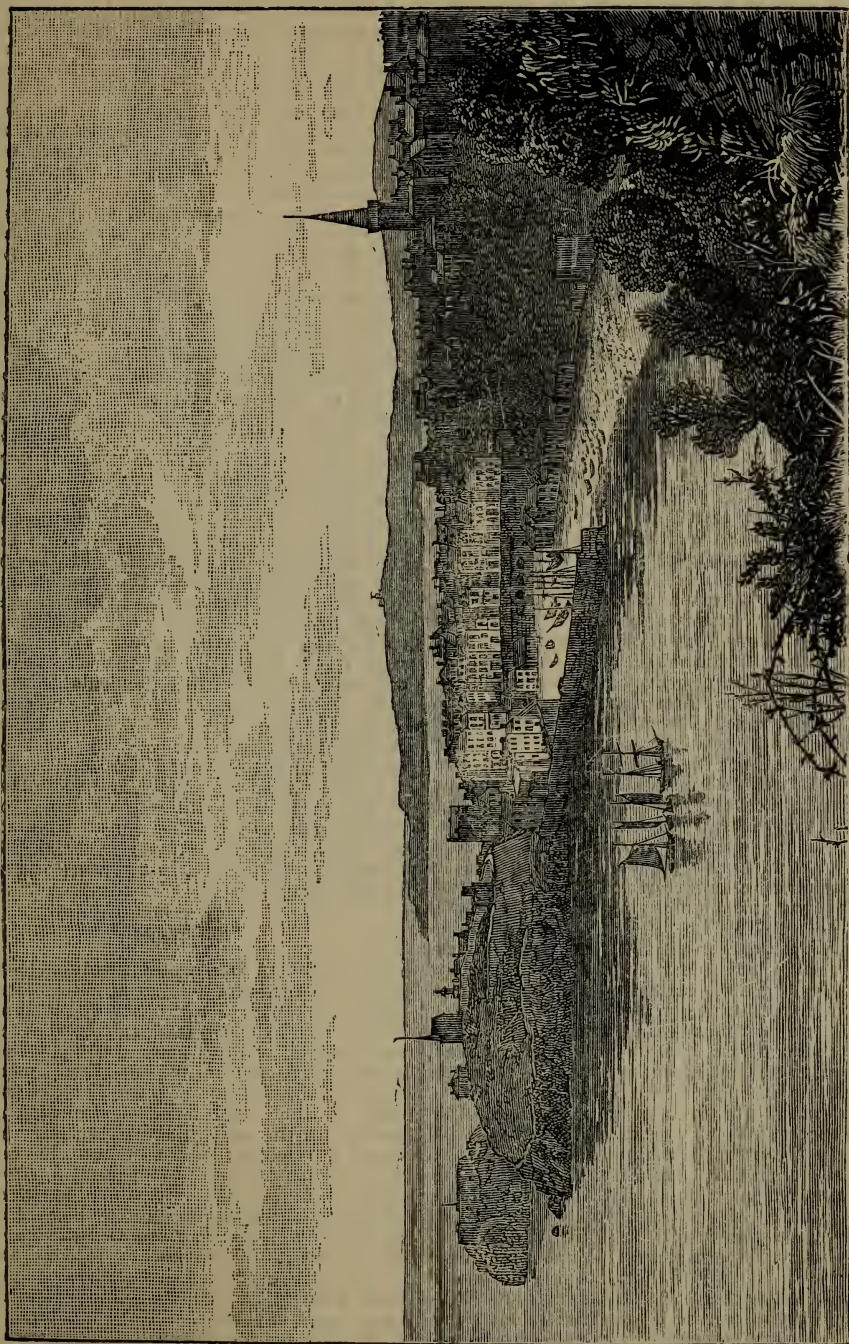
FRENCH TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Take two ounces of tapioca, and boil it in half a pint of water until it begins to melt, then add half a pint of milk by degrees, and boil until the tapioca becomes very thick; add a well-beaten egg, sugar and flavour to taste, and bake gently for three-quarters of an hour. This preparation of tapioca is superior to any other, is nourishing, and suitable for delicate children.

HOW TO COOK MACARONI.—Break one half pound of macaroni in pieces an inch long; cook in boiling water slightly salted twenty minutes; drain and put a layer in the bottom of a greased dish, upon this some grated cheese and bits of butter; then more macaroni, and so on, filling the dish, with grated cheese on top; wet with a little milk; cover and bake till brown.

RHUBARB AND TAPIOCA.—Two pounds of rhubarb, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tapioca, a small piece of ginger, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of sugar, and a teacupful of water. Put the sugar, ginger, and water into a very clean pan, boil for five minutes, then add the rhubarb, previously cut into small pieces. Boil slowly till the rhubarb is soft, but not broken; lift out carefully into a pie dish. Take out the ginger; soak the tapioca for half an hour, put it into the pan with the syrup, and cook till the grains are clear. Pour over the rhubarb, and set it aside to cool. The ginger should be dried and put away, as it will be quite good to use two or three times.

CO-OPERATIVE CHRONOLOGY—Congress, 1890, to Congress, 1891.

- 1890.
- May 26. Glasgow Congress. Inaugural Address by Lord Rosebery.
- June 3. Brighthouse—Death of Mr. W. H. Elliott, a pioneer.
7. Hebden Bridge—Op. new cent. premises
14. Glasgow Eastern—Picnic to Ballankeir.
21. Ringley and Kearsley—Death of Mr. J. Gregory (director).
- July 1. Woolwich—Coming-of-Age celebration.
1. Scottish C. W. S.—Opening of new drapery warehouse.
3. Ebbesbourne Wake (Wilts)—New store opened.
3. Star Corn Mill—Corner stone-laying.
3. Pontefract—Foundation stone of new store laid.
4. Alloa.—Opening new store at Kincardine.
9. Sunderland—Presentation to Mr. Snowball (twenty-five years' service).
10. Norwich—Exhib. of co-op. productions.
10. Portsea Island—Opening new stores.
24. Colchester—Demonstra. at Holly Trees.
28. District Association formed for S. Wales.
- Aug. 9. Bo'ness (Scot.)—Excursion to Dundee.
16. National Co-operative Festival at Crystal Palace.
19. Norton Park (Edin.)—Interment of Mr. McCairn.
23. Nottingham District Confer.—Presentation to Mr. Duke.
30. Northern Section—Great demonstration at Tynemouth.
- Sept. 11. Leeds—Great fire at corn mill, damages about £8,000.
15. Dudley—Death of Mr. John Jewkes.
18. Worcester—Co-operative demonstration. Guildhall refused to exhibitors.
18. Boldon—Death of Mr. A. Watson, many years treasurer.
20. Burnley—New central premises opened. Speech by Lady O'Hagan.
22. Louth—Fire, £500 damages.
23. Newcastle—Gallant rescue from drowning by Mr. Joseph Craig.
24. Durham—Death of Mr. R. K. Liddle.
- Oct. 12. French Co-op. Congress at Marseilles.
15. Lewes—Opening of new hall.
19. Todmorden—Death of Mr. John Speak.
22. C.W.S. saleroom open. at Northampton.
29. Peterborough—New grocery prem. open.
- Nov. 1. Blaydon-on-Tyne—Op. of new premises.
1. Prestwich—Death of Mr. W. Lees, a pioneer.
1. Swalwell—New premises inaugurated.
5. Accident to Mr. G. J. Holyoake in London.
7. Rescue by lifeboat "Co-operator No. 2"
29. Wellington Quay—Found. stone laying.
29. Coalville—Formal op. of new premises.
30. Kendal—Death of Mr. Whitehead, presi.
- Dec. 9. Darlington—Death of Mr. H. Bell, direc.
11. Grangemouth—Death of Mr. Lyon, direc.
12. Glasgow Eastern—Quarter-of-a-century celebration.
16. C.W.S. ready-mades department opened at Leeds.
17. Carlisle South-End—New branch open.
17. Garston—New central premises inaug.
19. Death of Canon Molesworth, late of Rochdale.
22. Lancaster—Presen. to Mr. Bayley, presi.
- 1891.
- Jan. 3. Burnley (Central)—Fire, small damage.
5. Halstead—Interment of Mr. A. Perry, treasurer 25 years.
6. C.W.S.s. "Liberty" icebound off Cuxhaven (Germany).
10. Longridge—Fire in furniture department, trifling loss.
12. Peterborough—Serious accident to Mr. Brown, president.
12. Death of Mr. Johnston, Bolton, secretary Printing Society, &c.
17. Tillicoultry (Scot.)—Death of Mr. J. Graham, a pioneer co-operator, aged 8.
18. Strathaven (Scot.)—Death of Mr. Kyle, president, aged 54.
22. Barnard Cas.—Dth. of Mr. Etherington.
25. Masbro'—Free breakfast and dinner to 1,500 poor children.
- Feb. 10. East of Scotland Co-op. Con. Associa.—Presentation, at Portobello, of bank book (200 guineas) to Mr. J. Poole.
11. Wallsend—Death of Mr. Blenkinsop, treasurer nearly 30 years.
18. Battersea and Wandsworth—Presentation to Mr. Webb, connected with the society since 1854.
21. Leeds—Presentation to Mr. Wilberforce.
22. Portobello—Death of Mr. J. Poole (see Feb. 10), aged 77.
27. Scottish C. W. S.—"House-warming." Friendly tea to directors and heads of departments.
- Mar. 4. Lincoln—Mr. Stephenson, cashier, publicly elected a city auditor.
6. Edmonton—Death of Mr. Edmondson, president. Result of accident.
7. Bo'ness Co-operative Pottery—Cutting first sod for new works.
8. Manchester and Salford Eq.—Death of Mr. S. A. Jepson, auditor 26 years.
11. Bo'ness.—Death of Mr. Ramsay, presi.
14. Preston—Laying Foundation Stone of New Cent. premises, great demonstration.
21. Halifax—Celebration of clearance from loss of £100,000 caused some years ago.
28. Chipping Norton—Open. new premises.
28. Ayrshire Dis. Conference—Presentation to Mr. Hugh Gibb, Mauchline.
30. Stockton—Quarter-of-a-century celebration. 4,500 to tea.
- April 5. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Interment of Mr. John Dawson, auditor.
5. Tring—Death of Mr. L. Denchfield.
7. Bathgate (N.B.)—Mr. G. Haldane died.
13. Windhill—Death of Mr. Glover. Director 12 years.
18. C.W.S.—Opening new flour mill at Dunston and demons. at Tynemouth.
25. Huddersfield—Op. new branch at Oakes.
26. Dudley—Death of Mr. Cole, president.
29. C. W. S.—Opening of new extension Crumpsall Works.
- May 9. Ripley—Opening new premises.
16. Lincoln Congress—Opening of productive exhibition in Corn Exchange.
18. Lincoln Congress—Inaugural address by Mr. Dyke Acland, M.P., and presentation to Mr. E. Vansittart Neale.
19. Midland Sect. Co-op. Union—Presentation to Mr. Scotton on his retirement.



TENBY, SOUTH WALES.

CO-OPERATION AND SOCIALISM.

I have spoken of co-operation as being the millennium towards which all economic progress is tending. What exactly do I mean by co-operation? Well, what I really mean is not so much any particular form of production and distribution, as the condition of mind which ought to exist in workers of all grades and classes—a socialistic condition if you will, where all classes shall feel that they are working together for one common object, and not that they are all fighting for the possession of something which is only within the reach of a few. I have used the word “socialistic” but I must point out that though the socialistic utopia is to my mind a consummation devoutly to be wished, yet the methods adopted by the so-called socialists appear to me very far from adapted to the end they profess to have in view. True socialism, as opposed to individualism, appears to me to be more attainable by cultivating in ourselves and in others a spirit of unselfishness, order, and industry, than by artificially fostering an unreasonable hatred for their employers among the workmen of this country; a feeling which is so foreign to the naturally law-abiding temperament of the best English workmen, that I doubt if it will ever be put into them by the most eloquent and earnest of orators. It is a strange thing to go about preaching the gospel of brotherly love, and showing that the way to attain to it is to hate everyone who is richer, or stronger, or wiser than you are yourself. Hatred, even of a common enemy, is but a poor cement wherewith to bind men together; the union it brings is but a name, as we have seen more than once in the various French revolutions. They began with vague worship of Liberty, which everyone interpreted differently; of Equality, which only meant one dead level of guilt till one arch hypocrite should have passed the other in crime; and of Fraternity, which was conveniently set aside to be taken up by bloody hands when the nation should be sick of hate. Are not our own workmen far nearer the mark in their efforts to reach equality by raising themselves instead of trying to drag down the rest of the world? They have learnt by bitter experience that, single-handed, they can hope for nothing; they have learnt this lesson with a never-to-be-forgotten certainty that no amount of talk could ever have given them, and they have learnt it, too, without losing one jot of their healthy independence. So they have reached the conception and execution of a system of combination without which they were powerless, but with which they may demand, and demand successfully, any reasonable thing. This has taught them many things, one of the most important being that combination of incapable and immoral men will do nothing; out of an infinite number of nothings you cannot make something, be the fusion and unity of these nothings ever so complete. What preaching would ever have taught that, do you suppose? You cannot help others if you cannot help yourself. Before you can be of any use in an army you must be drilled, and disciplined into something more than a mere recruit, and in life there seems no unimpeachable authority but the one of circumstance.—*Mrs. Swanwick, in “Woman’s World.”*

THE SOCIAL BOND.

Co-operative societies form an excellent bond of union for working men and women, and bring them into social and friendly relations in various ways. And this is in addition to the material advantages of co-operation, which none of our readers need to be reminded of. The social spirit is fostered by co-operation, both indirectly and directly. Indirectly by the mere fact of body of persons being banded together by one common purpose, withal a commercial one, which necessarily brings them into contact with each other, and makes a spirit of unity and fraternity highly desirable for the better accomplishment of the objects they have in view. A lady member of one of our societies in a small town recently stated that since her coming into the neighbourhood she had hardly made any acquaintance except amongst those she had met at the store. The fact is that although English people are fond of society, the feeling of reserve which forms part of the national character often prevents the extension of the circle of acquaintanceship for lack of the means of bringing the parties together on some common ground of sympathy. Given such a common ground, as in co-operative societies, and social relations are in many cases very soon established. In addition to the indirect influence of co-operation in this way, there is the direct encouragement of good-fellowship by means of the various public meetings of the societies, and of the concerts, lectures, and entertainments provided by the education fund, and the reading rooms and other institutions supported in the same way. Here the good done in the direction we are referring to is incalculable, and those societies who are neglecting these means are not only stultifying their own influence, but are clearly neglecting one of the most beneficial agencies for inculcating and educating that moral principle, the lack of which it is admitted is one of the greatest weaknesses of the co-operative movement at the present time. Give the members a greater interest in the social side of co-operation and you will bring about and stimulate a naturally growing desire to improve.

PROFIT.

Co-operation is a self-defensive policy in the midst of the competitive state. Competition turns on the hinge of profits, and workmen who let them go by them are lost. In another world we are told, we shall have wings; but in this world we are not so endowed, and must use the tramcar, the railway, or steamboat, or be left behind. In the competitive world in which we live profits are the only wings of industry by which alone the worker can fly from the regions of penury. Co-operation is practical, sure-footed common sense. Co-operation is founded on the principle of the equitable distribution of profit. Abolish profits in the store and the stores would die in a year. Withhold profits from the workshop and industry will be bought and sold as it is now, and its last days will be as heretofore—ignominy and penury. Idealism is good so far as it defines the Promised Land, but co-operative profit is the manna which sustains the wanderer on his way to it. If we do not gather it we shall perish in the wilderness, as our forefathers have done.—*G. J. Holyoake.*

RULES FOR CARVING.

Rule I.—It is not good form to climb on to the table.—There is no doubt a great temptation to this. When you are struggling with a duck, and he wobbles over just as you think you have him, you forget yourself. The common plan is not to leap upon the table all at once. This is the more usual process: The carver begins to carve sitting. By-and-by he is on his feet, and his brow is contracted. His face approaches the fowl, as if he wanted to inquire within about everything except that the duck is reluctant to yield any of its portions. One of his feet climbs on to his chair, then the other. His knees are now resting against the table, and, in his excitement, he, so to speak, flings himself upon the fowl. This brings us to

Rule II.—Carving should not be made a matter of brute force.—It ought from the outset to be kept in mind that you and the duck are not pitted against each other in mortal combat. Never wrestle with any dish whatever; in other words keep your head, and if you find yourself becoming excited, stop and count a hundred. This will calm you, when you can begin again.

Rule III.—It will not assist you to call the fowl names.—This rule is most frequently broken by a gentleman carving for his own family circle. If there are other persons present, he generally manages to preserve a comparatively calm exterior, just as the felon on the scaffold does; but in privacy he breaks out in a storm of invective. If of a sarcastic turn of mind, he says that he has seen many a duck in his day, but never a duck like this. It is double-jointed. It is so tough that it might have come over to England with the Conqueror.

Rule IV.—Don't boast when it is all over.—You must not call the attention of the company to the fact that you have succeeded. Don't exclaim exultingly, "I knew I would manage it," or "I never yet knew a duck that I couldn't conquer somehow." Don't exclaim in a loud gratified voice how you did it, nor demonstrate your way of doing it by pointing to the *débris* with the carving knife. Don't even be mock-modest, and tell everybody that carving is the simplest thing in the world. Don't wipe your face repeatedly with your napkin, as if you were in a state of perspiration, nor talk excitedly, as if your success had gone to your head. Don't ask your neighbours what they think of your carving. Your great object is to convince them that you look upon carving as the merest bagatelle, as something that you do every day and rather enjoy.—*J. A. Barrie, author of "A Window in Thrums," &c.*

FOOD FOR THE MIND.

HAVE something for the mind to feed upon, something to look forward to and live for besides the round of daily labour or the counting of profit and loss. If you have not any talent for writing splendid works on political economy or social science, or the genius for creating a good story or a fine poem, the next best thing—and, in fact, almost as good a thing—is to possess an appreciation of these things. So have good books and good newspapers, and read them if only in snatches, and talk about them at dinner-time or by the evening fire.

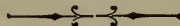
DEEP COLLIERIES.

ALTHOUGH we have no coalmines so deep as some of those on the continent, there are in this country some of an immense depth. The deepest of these at the present time is that of the Ashton Moss Colliery Co., situated about six miles from Manchester, which has a shaft of about 2,900 feet, or nearly a thousand yards. A long drop indeed! The celebrated Monkwearmouth pit, in Durham, has a depth of about 1,800 feet, and this is exceeded by the Astley deep pit, also near Ashton-under-Lyne, and the Rose Bridge shaft, near Wigan. But in Bohemia there are two shafts which, measured from the surface, have a depth of 3,546 feet and 3,509 feet respectively, the commencement of the sinking being 1,760 feet above the sea level. In Prussian-Saxony there is a boring which has been carried down to the prodigious depth of 5,736 feet. In Belgium a shaft has been sunk below sea level 3,084 feet, and this is supposed to be the deepest penetration of the earth's crust yet effected. At these immense depths the workmen perspire freely. They are not paid so well as our English miners. Coal getters deserve to be well paid everywhere. That would be your verdict if you saw the work.



MEAL TIMES IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

THE stately dames of Edward IV.'s Court rose with the lark, dined at eleven in the forenoon, and retired to rest before eight in the evening. Later on, in the days of good Queen Bess, her maids of honour began the day with a round of beef or a red herring and a flagon of ale for breakfast. In the "Northumberland Household Book" for 1512, it is stated that a thousand pounds was the sum allowed annually for house-keeping. This had to maintain one hundred and sixty-six persons. The family rose at six in the morning, and my lord and my lady had set on the table for breakfast at seven o'clock a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, half-a-dozen red herrings, four white ones, and a dish of sprats. They dined at ten, supped at four in the afternoon; doors and gates were all shut at nine, and no further ingress or egress permitted.



LAND-LOCKED ENGLAND.

IN his speech upon "Landlordism," &c., at St. James's Hall, Mr. Davitt observed that in England and Wales 4,500 people owned 17,500,000 acres of land; in Scotland, 1,700 owned 17,000,000; in Ireland, 1,942 owned 12,000,000—that is, 8,142 individuals held as theirs, within these three countries, 46,500,000 acres of land. To give a clearer idea of this stupendous monopoly of the earth's surface, the estates of these 8,142 landlords amounted to over 9,000,000 more acres than the entire area or extent of England and Wales put together, or to 6,000,000 over double the size of Ireland, or 8,000,000 over twice the extent of Scotland. Assuming that this land brought in 15s. per acre per annum, which was an under estimate, this small group of persons received, in round figures, an income of £25,000,000, without doing any work whatever for it.

FUNNY BITS.

How husbands are caught: With the lass-o.

"Lead astray,"—A counterfeit florin.

No wonder ships cling to the water. They have a strong hold.

Farmers gather what they sow, but dressmakers sew what they gather.

It may sound rather contradictory, but the first thing in a boot is the last.

Bars at sea, like bars ashore, are held to be responsible for many total wrecks.

There are tricks in every trade, and especially in that of the professional conjuror.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," but six times he who gets his blow in fust.

The eccentric on a stationary engine derives its name from the fact that it is situated on the crank shaft.

Advice to wives—man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

"'Twas a dilution and a snare," moaned the fly as it sank beneath the surface of the lodging-house milk.

It has been decided in a law court that a wife may not legally open letters written to her husband by another woman. That may be law, but it is not practice.

A boy may groan, and from sickness moan, from the church or the school to stay; but there's no pain so deep him from circus can keep, because he ain't built that way.

Barber (to customer whose face looks as though it had undergone several surgical operations): "The man who shaved you last must have been a fool." Customer: "He was. I shaved myself."

Other things grow old and stale and lose their eager charm, but somehow, even to the most jaded man, there is an attractive look and a perennial freshness about a £5 note.

Two lawyers, while bathing, were chased out of the water by a shark. One of them said to the other, "It strikes me that that was a flagrant want of professional courtesy."

He was talking to the girl, and she was suffering in patient endurance. All at once his face lighted up, and she revived slightly. "Ah, Mr. De Sappy, what is it?" she inquired quickly and expectantly. "A brilliant thought stwuck me, Miss Fannie," he replied.

It is a dreadful bother to be a woman. In the first place you've got to look well or else you're nobody. A man may be ever so homely and still be popular. Whiskers cover up the most of his face, and if he has a big mouth nobody mistrusts it, and if he does wrinkle bad on his forehead his friends speak of his many cares and his thoughtful disposition, and tell each other that his wrinkles are lines of thought. Lines of thought, indeed, when, in all probability, his forehead is wrinkled by the bad habit he has of scowling at his wife when the coffee isn't strong enough. But a woman must always be in good order. Her hair must always be frizzed and banded, as fashion demands, and she must powder if she has a shining skin; and she must always manage to look sweet, no matter how sour she may feel; her dress must hang just so, and her boot buttons always be in place, and her finger-nails always clean; and then she musn't whistle, nor climb fences, nor stone cats, nor scold when she is mad. Oh, I tell you a woman has a hard road to travel.

Never been left yet.—Your right arm.

When the button comes off the back of a man's shirt his choler begins to rise.

When does a lawyer "work like a horse?" When he draws a conveyance!

The handsomest girl without education is like brown sugar—very sweet, but unrefined.

What's in a name? That which we cauliflowers by any other name would taste as good.

Peacock feathers are emblems of vanity. They serve to point a moral and adorn a tale.

"What pressing necessity to crush the life out of us?" inquired the apples of the cider mill.

Travelling in Russia must be trying to one, not *verst* in the measures of distance in that country.

The man who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep" must have slept between sheets of water.

You may have seen a young man on one side of the gate and a maiden on the other side. Why they talk so long is because a great deal can be said on both sides.

How should a box be packed? The proper way to pack a box is to sit down in an easy-chair and watch your wife do it.

A woman can disguise her wrinkles, debts, and deceptions from a man, but she can never hide them from another woman.

A philosopher says marriage is like a town besieged. Those who are outside wish to get in, and those who are within desire to get out.

An old lady being late at church entered just as the congregation were rising from prayer, "La!" said she, curtseying, "don't get up on my account."

Country minister: "Little boy, what will your father say to your fishing on Sunday?" Little boy: "If you kin wait a minnit he'll tell you. He's jest gone to dig more bait."

Dr. Kitchener happened to be one of a company thirteen in number, and on being remarked and pronounced unlucky, he said, "I admit it is unlucky in one case." "What case is that, doctor?" "When there is only dinner for twelve."

A child who had just mastered the Catechism confessed herself disappointed, because, she said, "Though I obey the Fifth Commandment and honour my papa and mamma, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, because I am still put to bed at seven o'clock."

An old couple living in Gloucester

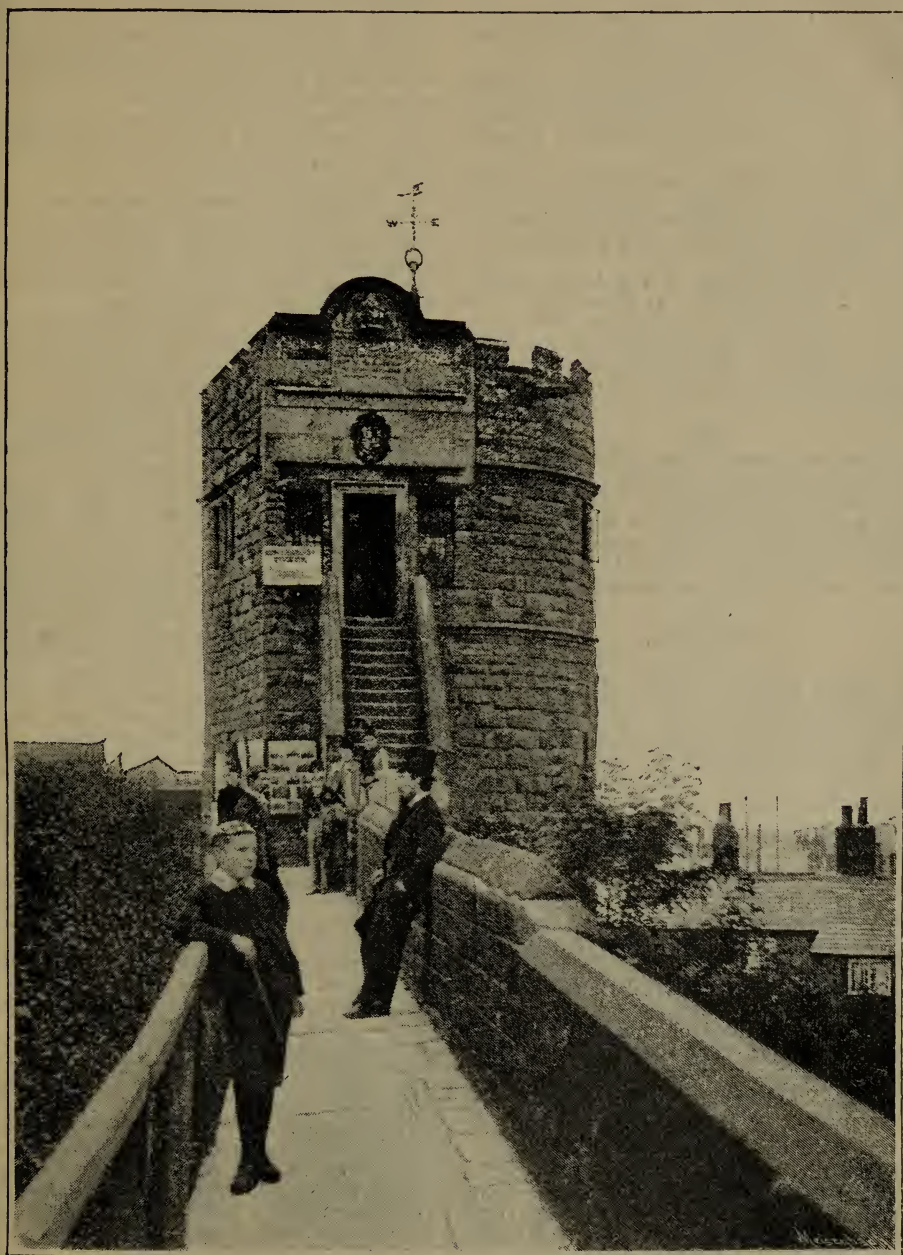
Had a beautiful girl, but they loucester;

She fell from a yacht,

And never the spacht

Could be found were the cold waves had toucester.

An English farmer travelling through Scotland happened to come to a town where a cheese show was being held. As he was looking through the cheeses, one of the judges, a canny old Scot, said to one of his friends, "I think that chappie pretends to ken a trifle ower much. I will have a lark with him. Taking two pieces of cheese, he went over to him, and said, "Hey, sir, would you be sae kind as to tell me the difference in price, to the best of your ability?" Holding one of the pieces in his hand, after he had tasted them both, the stranger said, "This one is twopence per pound better than the other." "Strange, very strange," said Sawney, "and them baith aff the same cheese!" The stranger hurriedly left, amidst the roars of laughter of the bystanders.



KING CHARLES'S TOWER, CHESTER

[From a photograph by Mr. R. Hyde, Manchester.]

USEFUL INFORMATION.

ECLIPSES, &c.

In the year 1892 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

April 26 and 27.—Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, but visible throughout the Eastern part of the South Pacific.

May 11 and 12.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow occurs at 7-56 p.m., middle of Eclipse at 10-53 p.m., last contact with the shadow, May 12, at 0-37 a.m.

Oct. 20.—Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, but visible throughout North America, the West Indies, the Northern part of South America, and the Eastern portion of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Nov. 4.—Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible as a partial Eclipse at Greenwich. The Eclipse begins at 2-9 p.m.; beginning of totality, 3-23 p.m.; middle of Eclipse, 3-45 p.m.; end of totality, 4-7 p.m.; end of Eclipse, 5-21 p.m. At Greenwich, the Moon will rise at 4-21 p.m., nearly totally eclipsed.

METEORIC SHOWERS.—The following are the days on which these phenomena will be chiefly visible, the brightest displays being in April, August, and November:—Jan. 2 and 10, Feb. 6 and 28, April 17, May 16, June 14 and 18, July 15, 18, and 27, Aug. 1 and 5 to 11, Sept. 8 and 29, Oct. 21, Nov. 7 to 9, 11, 17, 26, and 29, and Dec. 6 to 12.

HOLIDAYS.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND STAMP OFFICE.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, Bank Holidays.

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, xii. Epact, i. Solar Cycle, 25. Dominical Letter, C.B. Roman Indiction, 5. Julian Period, 5605.

The Russian New Year (Greek Calendar) commences Jan. 6, 1892.

The year 1310 of the Mohammedan Era commences July 26, 1892. Ramadân (Turkish month of abstinence) commences April

The year 5653, Jewish Era, begins Sept. 22, 1892.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar-General's Office, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees amounting, with the cost of stamp, to £2.2s.6d.

Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district. The fees average £29. 8s.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 1.—Lists of Voters come into force as the Registers for the ensuing year.

Land Tax, Income Tax, Duties on Inhabited Houses, Dog Licenses, Carriage Licenses, &c., due.

9.—Latest day to pay fire insurance due Dec. 25.

31.—Latest day for property owners to claim votes for election of Guardians.

Feb. 5.—Overseers' lists of persons claiming to vote as owners or proxies in the election of Guardians to be kept open for inspection, without fee, from this date to the 10th.

28.—Latest day to hear objections to claimants to vote in the election of Guardians.

Mar. 1.—Auditors and Revising Assessors to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

6.—Latest day for sending claims and objections relating to Local Board elections.

25.—Quarter Day. School Board half-yearly accounts to be made up to this date.

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices within 14 days.

Latest day for nominating Guardians.

31.—Refreshment House Licenses expire.

April 5.—Returns of assessed taxes made up.

6.—Commencement of Financial Year.

9.—Latest day to pay fire insurance due Mar. 25.

16.—Local Board members and Boards of Guardians come into office.

Clerks of Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts and copies of registers to the Overseers.

May 1.—Election of Vestrymen and Auditors.

31.—Latest day for Friendly Societies to make returns for the preceding year to the Registrar.

June 20.—Overseers to publish ownership portion of the register of County Voters, and a notice to send in claims on or before July 20; also that those who have not by that date paid their rates due previous to Jan. 5th will be disqualified.

20.—Latest day for County Voters to claim.

Latest day for payment of Poor Rates due Jan. 5, so as to be retained on the Register of Voters.

25.—Lodger Voters desirous of being retained on next Register for the same lodgings should send in their claims on or before this date.

Aug. 1.—Borough and County Lists to be open for public inspection, and during the next 14 days.

5.—Latest day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due Jan. 5.

20.—Latest day to give notices of Objections and Claims.

24.—Overseers to deliver copies of all lists to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks.

31.—Overseers to make out Jury Lists.

Sept. 8.—Latest day for inspection of Claims and Objections. Revision Courts held between this date and Oct. 12.

Oct. 20.—Town Clerks to complete Lists to come into operation for one year from Nov. 1.

24.—Latest day for nominating Councillors.

Nov. 1.—Election of Town Councillors. In the year when County Councillors are elected, their election and that of Borough Councillors to be conducted together.

County and Division Registers and Burgess Rolls come into operation for one year.

7.—Quarterly Meetings of Borough and County Councils; Election of Chairmen and Aldermen.

31.—End of year for calculation of interest in Post-office Savings Banks.

POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

INLAND POSTAGE.

The prepaid rates within the United Kingdom, the Orkney, Shetland, Scilly, and Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, are as follow:—

LETTERS, BOOKS, PARCELS, AND PATTERNS.

Weight	Letter Post.	Book Post.	Parcel Post.		Pattern Post.	
oz.	d.	d.	lbs.	s. d.	oz.	d.
1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 3	4	1
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	2	1	3	0 6	8	2
6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Samples of Merchandise and Patterns not to exceed 8 oz. weight Limit of size 12 in. x 8 x 4.	
8	3	2	5	0 9		
10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
12	4	3	7	1 0		
14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
16	5	4	9	1 3		
1d. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2oz. additional			10	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			11	1 6		

Letters, Books, or Patterns posted unpaid will be charged with double postage; if insufficiently paid, double the deficiency will be charged.

No letter or book packet to exceed 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth.

NEWSPAPERS.

The postage of a registered newspaper is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. If posted unpaid or insufficiently paid, it is treated as a book packet. It must contain no enclosure except its own supplement. Packets of newspapers can be transmitted at book rates.

WRAPPERS.—With a halfpenny stamp—1, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 2, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 6, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7, 4d.; 14, 8d.; 21, 1s. With penny stamp—1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 2, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 6, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

REGISTRATION.

The fee for all classes of postal packets (parcels included) is 2d., in addition to postage, which effects insurance up to £5. Additional compensation up to £25 may be obtained by paying the following higher fees:—£10, 3d.; £13, 4d.; £20, 5d.; £25, 6d.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, in five sizes, are sold at all Post-offices, from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. each.

POST CARDS.

These are of two qualities, and are sold at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for 6; 6d. and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 10; 3d. singly, Reply Cards, double these rates.

Uncut Cards, containing 42 on a sheet, can be obtained on giving notice, at £12.6s. or £11.8s. per ream; sold only in quarter reams of 120. Reply cards are not sold in sheets.

BOOK POST.

Under this head are included books, periodicals, unregistered newspapers, printed matter, paper, manuscript, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process, prints or photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), together with legitimate binding or mounting. The packet not to exceed 5lb. in weight, and must be open at the ends, but may be tied with a string.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels, not exceeding 11lb. in weight, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, or 6ft. in length and girth combined, are received at any Post-office in the United Kingdom. Payment of postage only secures compensation up to £2.

No business transacted on Sundays or holidays.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

LETTERS.—To countries in the Postal Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per 2oz.; to certain countries not in the Union, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per 2oz.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers and printed papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz.; 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 oz. Newspapers must be posted within eight days of publication, or book postage rates will be charged.

BOOK POST.—To places in the Union, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz. Limit of weight, 4lb.; size, 18in. x 12 x 12.

POST CARDS.—Single, 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. Inland Cards can be used if the additional postage be made up by stamps. Reply Cards, double prices.

PARCELS.—Particulars at any post-office.

PATTERN POST.—Goods sent by this post must be *bond fide* trade patterns and samples of merchandise. Articles forwarded for sale or liable to Custom Duties are not admissible.

MONEY ORDERS.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Not exceeding £1, 2d.; £2, 3d.; £4, 4d.; £7, 5d.; £10, 6d. Telegraph Orders, £1, 4d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 8d.; £7, 10d.; £10, 1s.; and an additional charge for the official telegram authorising payment, the minimum being 9d.

FOREIGN.—Money Orders, payable in various Continental countries, India, Hong Kong, New Zealand, United States, Australia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, and most of the British Colonies and Possessions, are issued at the following rates:—Not over £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

POSTAL ORDERS.

For any part of the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople:—

1/- and 1/6	.....	1d.
2/- 2/6 3/- 3/6 4/- 4/6 5/- 7/6 10/- 10/6	.....	1d.
15/- and 20/-	.....	1d.

They must be presented within three months from last day of month of issue. Stamps up to 5d. may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Postal Orders issued in India, Straits Settlement, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland are payable in this country, but Postal Orders issued in this country are not payable in those places.

TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Isles, is 6d. for 12 words, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per word over 12. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not of the sender, if written on the back of telegram form.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Sums of not less than 1s. may be deposited at nearly 10,000 Post-offices in the United Kingdom. Forms can be obtained upon which 12 stamps can be fixed and paid in as a deposit of 1s. Not more than £30 received in one year, nor must the total deposit exceed £150 exclusive of interest.

STOCKS, ANNUITIES, AND INSURANCE.

STOCKS.—Investments can be made of not less than 1s., nor more than £100 in one year, ending Dec. 31, or £300 in all.

ANNUITIES.—Immediate or deferred annuities, from £1 to £100, may be purchased on the life of any person over 5 years of age.

INSURANCE.—The lives of persons of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 65, may be insured for not less than £5 nor more than £100. Children between 8 and 14 may be insured for £5.

EXCISE DUTIES, STAMPS, TAXES, LICENSES, &c.

HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses, annual value £20, £ s. d.
occupied as a farmhouse, public-house,
coffee-house, shop, warehouse (in the £) 0 0 2

INCOME TAX.

Under £150 per annum Exempt.
Not exceeding £400 (after deducting £120) 0 0 6
Over £400 (no deduction) 0 0 6

STAMP DUTIES.

AFFIDAVIT or STATUTORY DECLARATION 0 2 6
AGREEMENT, or MEMORANDUM OF
AGREEMENT, under hand only, not
otherwise charged 0 0 6

APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any
estate or effects where the amount of
the appraisement shall not exceed £50.. 0 0 3
Not exc. £10.. 0 0 6 Not exc. £50.. 0 2 6

" 20.. 0 1 0 " 100.. 0 5 0
" 30.. 0 1 6 " 200.. 0 10 0
" 40.. 0 2 0 " 500.. 0 15 0
Exceeding £500 1 0 0

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES—
If no premium 0 2 6
For every £5 and fractional part 0 5 0

ARMORIAL BEARINGS (annual) Gt. Britain 1 1 0
If painted on any carriage 2 2 0
Arms, grant of 10 0 0

ARTICLES of CLERKSHIP to solicitor—
In England or Ireland 80 0 0
In Superior Courts, Scotland, or Coun-
ties Palatine of Lancaster & Durham 60 0 0

AUCTIONEER (Annual) United Kingdom 10 0 0

BANK NOTE, payable on demand—
Not ex. £1... 0 0 5 Not ex. £20 .. 0 2 0
" 2... 0 0 10 " 30 .. 0 3 0
" 5... 0 1 3 " 50 .. 0 5 0
" 10... 0 1 9 " 100 .. 0 8 6

BANKERS' CHEQUES 0 0 1

BILLS of EXCHANGE & PROMISSORY NOTES—
Not ex. £5... 0 0 1 Not ex. £50 .. 0 0 6
" 10... 0 0 2 " 75 .. 0 0 9
" 25... 0 0 3 " 100 .. 0 1 0
Every £100, or fractional part of £100. 0 1 0

BILL of LADING 0 0 6

CERTIFICATE—
Of goods, &c., duly entered inwards .. 0 4 0
Of birth, marriage, or death 0 0 1
For registry of designs 5 0 0

CHARTER PARTY 0 0 6

DRAFT, or ORDER, or LETTER of CREDIT
for payment on demand 0 0 1

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENSES—
To hold the office of Lecturer, &c.... 0 10 0
A building for Divine worship 0 10 0

INSURANCE POLICIES (LIFE)—
Not ex. £10.. £0 0 1 | Not ex. £25.. 0 0 3
Not ex. £500, for every £50 or fraction 0 0 6

LEASE— Not exceeding Between 35 and Exceeding

	35 years.	100 years.	100 years.
Not exceeding	£5... £0 0 6 .. £0 3 0 .. £0 6 0		
	10... 0 1 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 12 0		
	15... 0 1 6 .. 0 9 0 .. 0 18 0		
	20... 0 2 0 .. 0 12 0 .. 1 4 0		
	25... 0 2 6 .. 0 15 0 .. 1 10 0		
	50... 0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0		
	75... 0 7 6 .. 2 5 0 .. 4 10 0		
	100... 0 10 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 6 0 0		

For £500 or fract.

over £100.. 0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0
Agreement for Lease (35 yrs.) same as actual lease

LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above:—

Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor 1 per cent
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor
or their descendants 3 per cent
Brothers and sisters of father or mother
of predecessor, or their descendants 5 per cent
Brothers and sisters of grandfather
or grandmother of predecessor, or
their descendants 6 per cent
Any other person 10 per cent
Legacy to husband or wife Exempt.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES:—

On every £100 of capital to be raised.. £0 2 0
Letter of Allotment of share 0 0 1

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for Invention—

(a) Up to sealing.

On application for provisional protectn. 1 0 0
On filing complete specification 3 0 0
Or do. with first application 4 0 0

(b) Before end of 4 yrs. from date of patent.

On certificate of renewal 50 0 0

(c) Before end of 7 yrs., or if granted after

1st Jan., 1884, before end of 8 yrs.
On certificate of renewal 100 0 0

Or, in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100, the
following annual fees:—

Before the expiration of the
4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th year 10 0 0
8th or 9th year 15 0 0
10th, 11th, 12th, or 13th year 20 0 0

Other small fees are also payable of such
amount as may be from time to time pre-
scribed by the Board of Trade with the
sanction of the Treasury.

RECEIPTS (£2 and upwards) 0 0 1

Scrip Certificate or Scrip 0 0 1

VARIOUS LICENSES.

Brewers of Beer for sale, United Kingdm. 1 0 0

Duty per 36 gallons (1'057 degrees) .. 0 6 3

Dogs of any kind (Great Britain) 0 7 6

Game Licenses—

Aug. 1 to July 31 3 0 0

Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 2 0 0

Nov. 1 to July 31 2 0 0

Occasional (available for 14 days) 1 0 0

Gamekeepers and Game Dealers (each).. 2 0 0

Gun, License to carry (to expire July 31) 0 10 0

Hawkers, per year 2 0 0

Pedlars—Police License 0 5 0

House Agents—houses above £25 a year 2 0 0

Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c. 0 5 0

Passage Vessels, on board which } 1 year 5 0 0

liquors and tobacco are sold .. } 1 day 1 0 0

Pawnbrokers (United Kingdom) 7 10 0

Publicans (Spirits, Beer, and Wine)—

Under £10 annual rental 4 10 0

" 15.. £6 0 0 | Under £200 .. 30 0 0

" 20.. 8 0 0 " 300 .. 35 0 0

" 25.. 11 0 0 " 400 .. 40 0 0

" 30.. 14 0 0 " 500 .. 45 0 0

" 40.. 17 0 0 " 600 .. 50 0 0

" 50.. 20 0 0 " 700 .. 55 0 0

" 100.. 25 0 0 | Over 700 .. 60 0 0

Refreshment Houses under £30 rental

(England and Ireland) 0 10 9

Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry—

To be consumed on the premises 3 10 5

Not to be consumed on the premises.. 1 5 0

Sweets, Retailers of 1 5 0

Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in 0 3 0

NOTE.—All information relating to Postal and other matters will be carefully revised and corrected to the end of the year.



1	FRI			
2	SAT			
3	<i>Sun</i>			
4	MON			
5	TU			
6	WED			
7	TH			
8	FRI			
9	SAT			
10	<i>Sun</i>			
11	MON			
12	TU			
13	WED			
14	TH			
15	FRI			
16	SAT			
17	<i>Sun</i>			
18	MON			
19	TU			
20	WED			
21	TH			
22	FRI			
23	SAT			
24	<i>Sun</i>			
25	MON			
26	TU			
27	WED			
28	TH			
29	FRI			
30	SAT			
31	<i>Sun</i>			

2nd Month.]

Diary for February, 1892.

[29 Days.]

1	MON			
2	TU			
3	WED			
4	TH			
5	FRI			
6	SAT			
7	<i>Sun</i>			
8	MON			
9	TU			
10	WED			
11	TH			
12	FRI			
13	SAT			
14	<i>Sun</i>			
15	MON			
16	TU			
17	WED			
18	TH			
19	FRI			
20	SAT			
21	<i>Sun</i>			
22	MON			
23	TU			
24	WED			
25	TH			
26	FRI			
27	SAT			
28	<i>Sun</i>			
29	MON			

3rd Month.]

Diary for March, 1892.

[31 Days.

1 TU

2 WED

3 TH

4 FRI

5 SAT

6 *Sun*

7 MON

8 TU

9 WED

10 TH

11 FRI

12 SAT

13 *Sun*

14 MON

15 TU

16 WED

17 TH

18 FRI

19 SAT

20 *Sun*

21 MON

22 TU

23 WED

24 TH

25 FRI

26 SAT

27 *Sun*

28 MON

29 TU

30 WED

31 TH

1 FRI

2 SAT

3 *Sun*

4 MON

5 TU

6 WED

7 TH

8 FRI

9 SAT

10 *Sun*

11 MON

12 TU

13 WED

14 TH

15 FRI

16 SAT

17 *Sun*

18 MON

19 TU

20 WED

21 TH

22 FRI

23 SAT

24 *Sun*

25 MON

26 TU

27 WED

28 TH

29 FRI

30 SAT

1	<i>Sun</i>			
2	MON			
3	TU			
4	WED			
5	TH			
6	FRI			
7	SAT			
8	<i>Sun</i>			
9	MON			
10	TU			
11	WED			
12	TH			
13	FRI			
14	SAT			
15	<i>Sun</i>			
16	MON			
17	TU			
18	WED			
19	TH			
20	FRI			
21	SAT			
22	<i>Sun</i>			
23	MON			
24	TU			
25	WED			
26	TH			
27	FRI			
28	SAT			
29	<i>Sun</i>			
30	MON			
31	TU			

1 WED

2 TH

3 FRI

4 SAT

5 *Sun*

6 MON

7 TU

8 WED

9 TH

10 FRI

11 SAT

12 *Sun*

13 MON

14 TU

15 WED

16 TH

17 FRI

18 SAT

19 *Sun*

20 MON

21 TU

22 WED

23 TH

24 FRI

25 SAT

26 *Sun*

27 MON

28 TU

29 WED

30 TH

1 FRI

2 SAT

3 *Sun*

4 MON

5 TU

6 WED

7 TH

8 FRI

9 SAT

10 *Sun*

11 MON

12 TU

13 WED

14 TH

15 FRI

16 SAT

17 *Sun*

18 MON

19 TU

20 WED

21 TH

22 FRI

23 SAT

24 *Sun*

25 MON

26 TU

27 WED

28 TH

29 FRI

30 SAT

31 *Sun*

1	MON			
2	TU			
3	WED			
4	TH			
5	FRI			
6	SAT			
7	<i>Sun</i>			
8	MON			
9	TU .			
10	WED			
11	TH			
12	FRI			
13	SAT			
14	<i>Sun</i>			
15	MON			
16	TU			
17	WED			
18	TH			
19	FRI			
20	SAT			
21	<i>Sun</i>			
22	MON			
23	TU			
24	WED			
25	TH			
26	FRI			
27	SAT			
28	<i>Sun</i>			
29	MON			
30	TU			
31	WED			

9th Month.]

Diary for September, 1892.

[30 Days.

1	TH			
2	FRI			
3	SAT			
4	<i>Sun</i>			
5	MON			
6	TU			
7	WED			
8	TH			
9	FRI			
10	SAT			
11	<i>Sun</i>			
12	MON			
13	TU			
14	WED			
15	TH			
16	FRI			
17	SAT			
18	<i>Sun</i>			
19	MON			
20	TU			
21	WED			
22	TH			
23	FRI			
24	SAT			
25	<i>Sun</i>			
26	MON			
27	TU			
28	WED			
29	TH			
30	FRI			

1	SAT			
2	<i>Sun</i>			
3	MON			
4	TU			
5	WED			
6	TH			
7	FRI			
8	SAT			
9	<i>Sun</i>			
10	MON			
11	TU			
12	WED			
13	TH			
14	FRI			
15	SAT			
16	<i>Sun</i>			
17	MON			
18	TU			
19	WED			
20	TH			
21	FRI			
22	SAT			
23	<i>Sun</i>			
24	MON			
25	TU			
26	WED			
27	TH			
28	FRI			
29	SAT			
30	<i>Sun</i>			
31	MON			

1 TU
2 WED
3 TH
4 FRI
5 SAT

6 *Sun*
7 MON
8 TU
9 WED
10 TH
11 FRI
12 SAT

13 *Sun*
14 MON
15 TU
16 WED
17 TH
18 FRI
19 SAT

20 *Sun*
21 MON
22 TU
23 WED
24 TH
25 FRI
26 SAT

27 *Sun*
28 MON
29 TU
30 WED

12th Month.]

Diary for December, 1892.

[31 Days.

1 TH
2 FRI
3 SAT

4 *Sun*
5 MON
6 TU
7 WED
8 TH
9 FRI
10 SAT

11 *Sun*
12 MON
13 TU
14 WED
15 TH
16 FRI
17 SAT

18 *Sun*
19 MON
20 TU
21 WED
22 TH
23 FRI
24 SAT

25 *Sun*
26 MON
27 TU
28 WED
29 TH
30 FRI
31 SAT

A Calendar

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style—1752† to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	31
1761 1801 ..	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	
1762 1802 ..	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	
1757 1803 ..	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	
1754 1805 ..	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	
1755 1806 ..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	
1758 1809 ..	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	
1753 1810 ..	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	
1752 same as 1772, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2; from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3 to 13 were omitted).	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1768 1776 1780 1756 1760	7 5 1 6 4 2	3 1 6 2 7 5	4 2 7 3 1 6	7 5 3 6 4 2	2 7 5 1 6 4	5 3 1 4 2 7	7 5 3 6 4 2	3 5 1 4 7 3	6 4 2 5 7 3	1 6 4 7 5 1	4 2 7 3 5 1	6 4 2 5 7 3	

Leap Years.

	1	2*	3	4†	5	6	7
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892*	1904	1932
1776	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936
1780	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For example:* To know on what day of the week Nov. 20 falls in the year 1892, in the table of years look for 1892, and in a parallel line, under Nov., is figure 2, which directs to column 2, where it will be seen that Nov. 20 falls on Sunday. Again: Take July 5, 1886. Look for 1886, and in the parallel line, under July, is fig. 4, which refers to col. 4, where it will be seen that July 5 fell on Monday.

	1	2*	3	4†	5	6	7
Mon. 1	Tues. 1	Wed. 1	Thur. 1	Fri. 1	Sat. 1	Sun. 1	
Tues. 2	Wed. 2	Thur. 2	Fri. 2	Sat. 2	Sun. 2	Mon. 2	
Wed. 3	Thur. 3	Fri. 3	Sat. 3	Sun. 3	Mon. 3	Tues. 3	
Thur. 4	Fri. 4	Sat. 4	Sun. 4	Mon. 4	Tues. 4	Wed. 4	
Fri. 5	Sat. 5	Sun. 5	Mon. 5	Tues. 5	Wed. 5	Thur. 5	
Sat. 6	Sun. 6	Mon. 6	Tues. 6	Wed. 6	Thur. 6	Fri. 6	
Sun. 7	Mon. 7	Tues. 7	Wed. 7	Thur. 7	Fri. 7	Sat. 7	
Mon. 8	Tues. 8	Wed. 8	Thur. 8	Fri. 8	Sat. 8	Sun. 8	
Tues. 9	Wed. 9	Thur. 9	Fri. 9	Sat. 9	Sun. 9	Mon. 9	
Wed. 10	Thur. 10	Fri. 10	Sat. 10	Sun. 10	Mon. 10	Tues. 10	
Thur. 11	Fri. 11	Sat. 11	Sun. 11	Mon. 11	Tues. 11	Wed. 11	
Fri. 12	Sat. 12	Sun. 12	Mon. 12	Tues. 12	Wed. 12	Thur. 12	
Sat. 13	Sun. 13	Mon. 13	Tues. 13	Wed. 13	Thur. 13	Fri. 13	
Sun. 14	Mon. 14	Tues. 14	Wed. 14	Thur. 14	Fri. 14	Sat. 14	
Mon. 15	Tues. 15	Wed. 15	Thur. 15	Fri. 15	Sat. 15	Sun. 15	
Tues. 16	Wed. 16	Thur. 16	Fri. 16	Sat. 16	Sun. 16	Mon. 16	
Wed. 17	Thur. 17	Fri. 17	Sat. 17	Sun. 17	Mon. 17	Tues. 17	
Thur. 18	Fri. 18	Sat. 18	Sun. 18	Mon. 18	Tues. 18	Wed. 18	
Fri. 19	Sat. 19	Sun. 19	Mon. 19	Tues. 19	Wed. 19	Thur. 19	
Sat. 20	Sun. 20	Mon. 20	Tues. 20	Wed. 20	Thur. 20	Fri. 20	
Sun. 21	Mon. 21	Tues. 21	Wed. 21	Thur. 21	Fri. 21	Sat. 21	
Mon. 22	Tues. 22	Wed. 22	Thur. 22	Fri. 22	Sat. 22	Sun. 22	
Tues. 23	Wed. 23	Thur. 23	Fri. 23	Sat. 23	Sun. 23	Mon. 23	
Wed. 24	Thur. 24	Fri. 24	Sat. 24	Sun. 24	Mon. 24	Tues. 24	
Thur. 25	Fri. 25	Sat. 25	Sun. 25	Mon. 25	Tues. 25	Wed. 25	
Fri. 26	Sat. 26	Sun. 26	Mon. 26	Tues. 26	Wed. 26	Thur. 26	
Sat. 27	Sun. 27	Mon. 27	Tues. 27	Wed. 27	Thur. 27	Fri. 27	
Sun. 28	Mon. 28	Tues. 28	Wed. 28	Thur. 28	Fri. 28	Sat. 28	
Mon. 29	Tues. 29	Wed. 29	Thur. 29	Fri. 29	Sat. 29	Sun. 29	
Tues. 30	Wed. 30	Thur. 30	Fri. 30	Sat. 30	Sun. 30	Mon. 30	
Wed. 31	Thur. 31	Fri. 31	Sat. 31	Sun. 31	Mon. 31	Tues. 31	

Memoranda.

Memoranda.

Memoranda.
